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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 5-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th June	PENINSULAR.....	5294	.....	....
15th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA ...	9905
22nd „	OCEANA	6915	.....	.....
29th „	ORIENTAL.....	5284	BRITANNIA ..	6925
6th July	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
13th „	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th „	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9021
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
10th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MACEDONIA ...	10412
17th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA.....	6898
*31st „	CALEDONIA	7548	.....	.....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	LOODIANA.....	9369
14th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st „	PENINSULAR....	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9905

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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BOMBAY, 1st JUNE, 1907.

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YARRA	4112	Chambers	13th June 1907.
NERA	5575	Schmitz.....	11th July „
DUMBEA	5638	Boyer.....	8th Aug „
VILLE D'HYERES	6575	Combe	5th Sept „
ARMAND BEHIC	6385	Guiliaumet	3rd Oct „
OCEANIEN	4143	Magnen.....	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN ...	4151	Martin	28th Nov. „

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE D'HYERES	6575	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6385	Guiliaumet	13th July „
OCEANIEN	4143	M gnen	10th Aug. „

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APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
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Liverpool	550	900	475	720	420	640
London Via Marseilles (overland.) ...	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

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* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Line.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*†	City of Glasgow	...	....	June 8	June 14	June 29
†	City of Vienna	...	....	„ 11	„ 21	July 15
*†	City of London	...	June 23	„ 29	July 8	Aug. 1
*‡	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	July 11	July 20	Aug. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	„ 23	„ 29	Aug. 4	Sep. 14
	Trafford Hall	7,21	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	„ 21	„ 23
*‡	City of Manchester....	5,551	„ 14	„ 29	„ 30	Oct. 1
†	Merton Hall.....	4,327	„ 22	„ 21	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*†	City of York	7,760	Oct. 10	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	„ 30	Nov. 10	„	.....
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	„ 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 6th June	8 a.m. (Direct)
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 7th June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 10th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

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R. RUBATTINO.....	4,589	R. Gandol	15th June 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	D. Costa	15th July „
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,589	R. Candol	15th Aug. „

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Rolotto	17th July „
ISONZO	9,000	G. Da Leo	17th Aug. „

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CHINA	5099	G. Damianovich	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st Aug.
KOERNER	6301	A. Forest	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	6301	A. Forest	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dalcovich ...	15th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	15th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

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*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Motrorigo.....	28th June.
*† F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich.....	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Aden.

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AUSTRIA	7583	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

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TO BE LET.—Cool and Commodious FLAT-FIRST FLOOR, in the Colaba Causeway. Rs. 65 per mensem. Apply Box No. 733, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—NIPPON BUILDING, Hornby Road, SECOND FLOOR. Apply OOX & Co., Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Kinds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1

WANTED:—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST. One who can work on the "Hammond (Universal)" preferred. Good prospects to a competent man. Apply to Box No. 697 care of this Paper.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Khutter Gully, Thakordwar Road, Girgaum, advertised to take place to-day, has been POSTPONED till 19th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF SALVAGE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 5th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Janjiker Street, near Crawford Market, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), by order of the Insurance Office concerned, a lot of burnt and damaged goods salved from the late fire at Janjiker Street, in Shops 59 and 63, such as candle, soap, polish, slates, pencils, playing cards, sweets, cologne water, tape, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Military Square Lane, Fort (in the lane opposite Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee's Auction Rooms), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped table and teapoys, cabinets, corner cabinets and brackets, ornament stand, writing table, book-stand, copying press, brass bedstead with wire and horse hair mattress, iron and wooden bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cheval glass, English ice-box, Persian carpets, brass standing lamp, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, figures, glassware, crockery and plated ware, motor bicycle, lady's and gent's bicycles, large stove, etc., the property of W. H. Trafford, Esq., proceeded to Calcutta.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 5TH JUNE, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Mr. F. Richards consisting of large dining table, dressing and wash-hand tables by Robert and Wimbridge, large glass door book press, mirror almyrahs, chest of drawers and cloth presses, large writing table, leather lined easy chairs and office chair, iron bedsteads, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bunder:—

A large lot of unserviceable brackets, pieces of furniture, cast iron, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 5TH JUNE, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, opposite the Bombay Cotton Mills, at Parel Tank Road, Kala Chowki, Chinchpogly.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, at the instance of the mortgagee, Soka Samuel Perry, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of June, 1905, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Maneckji Kavasji, Daroowala, Administrator of the property and credits of Kavasji Rauji Daroowala, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5th day of June, 1907, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property:

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Chinchpogly, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,494 5-9) one thousand four hundred and ninety-four and five-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all buildings and erection thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F. Ward No. 1071 (4), Street No. 31 B., Parel Tank Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the north by the property belonging to the Company; on or towards the south by the Kala Chowki Road; on or towards the east by the ground belonging to the Company, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ; and on or towards the west by road belonging to the Company, and are situate within the registration Sub-district of Bombay.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office, Hornby Row, or from the Undersigned.

SALE OF Valuable Immovable Property at Malharrao Wady, near Agiary Lane, out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee, Monekla Motilal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vithaldas Canji, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge, respectively, dated the 17th day of July, 1907, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1907, at 4-30 in the afternoon. To be sold by Public Auction.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the part formerly called Gharwady and now called Malharrao Wady, near Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 98 100 Square Yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 19, New No. 121, Old Survey No. 86 and New Survey No. 472 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4405, Street No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the open ground used as a passage and partly by the house of Chhotalal Mulchand, on the west by the house of Raghunath Jaising, on the north by the part of Vithaldas Ramdas and on the south by the open ground and a passage leading to Agiary Lane and which said premises include a gully attached thereto and lying to the east thereof and half of the gully also attached thereto and lying to the west thereof and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldas Kanji and his tenants.

Printed copies for further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, solicitors, attorneys for the mortgagee, 40 Medow Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 5th June, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within anyone year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & SON,
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

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for
UP-COUNTRY
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In Time for
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AND COMMERCE.

SPORT AND THE DRAMA.

THE WORLD OF ART.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SPECIAL NEWS-LETTERS FROM AUSTRALIA, THE FAR EAST, AND ALL PARTS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTES ON
INDIAN INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

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IS NOW
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IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

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BRANCHES.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A Good PRACTICAL MECHANIC to take charge of Electric Lights, Fans and Bells, at Government House, Karachi. Pay 50-5-80 according to qualifications. Fare paid to Karachi.
Apply—
ASSISTANT ENGINEER,
Karachi Canals, Karachi Sub Division.

WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED LETHO PRESSMEN and one MANAGING FOREMAN, who must be an expert in Lethography and Coloured Printing. A candidate with a knowledge of English with Marhatti will have preference. Pay and the terms of agreement will be according to qualification. For particulars apply to—
M. A. QADIREY,
G. P. O., RANGOON.

TO LET.

THE APOLLO HOTEL BUILDING, at Apollo Bunder, wholly or in compartments.
Apply to
HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI
OOSMAN CHOTANI,
HALAI MEMON MOHOLLA.

FOR
PAULINS
GROUND SHEETS
and every description of
WATERPROOF CANVAS.
Apply to
W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
37, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

FINANCIAL.—ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security of all kinds, also on Merchandise, Stock-in-trade, Immovable Properties, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy's Shares, Bonds, etc. Apply to—
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18, *Bank Street, Fort.*

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, beg to anounce to their numerous customers that they have opened a branch,

LADIES' DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING
Department, in a shop next door.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.
A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 22
Half-yearly	" 11	" 12
Quarterly	" 6	" 7
Monthly	" 2	" 2

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-yearly	" 16	" 20
Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly	"

"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day; here is the remedy! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt of the Thistle 4,286 tons, captain G S Baker, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bankok 15th May with a cargo of timber.

THE Floria Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 4,182 tons, Captain D Ginseppe, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 2,875 tons, captain H Williaberg, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 37 packages explosives.

THE City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,111 tons, captain John Campbell, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Allum, 1,917 tons, captain E Page, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via coast ports 1st June with a general cargo and 29 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cmdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Ma.ine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly....Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator ..Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ..... Lieut Ramsay ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 4.

Barbara ..... 2541 Jones ..... K Nixon & Co
Baron Inverdale ..2140 Fullerton ..... K N & Co
Chyloann ..... 5085 Stevenson ..... M M & Co
Cajolonia ..... 3529 Tocque ..... London ..... P & O Co
Canning ..... G Jivali
Clan Farquhar ..... 3757 Darley ..... F Muir & Co
Cromwell ..... 1927 Schell ..... W & A Graham Co
Historian ..... 4454 Valiant ..... K Nixon & Co
Hydra ..... 831 Kirsebom ..... F F C & Co
Hild ..... 719 Salvesen ..... F F C & Co
Islanda ..... 2341 Peck ..... M M & Co
Ischia ..... 4182 Giuseppe ..... F R S N Co
Lackarvanna ..... 2468 Grey ..... Standard Oil Co
Liebenfels ..... 2875 Willinberg ..... Ghale & Co
New bridge ..... 2307 Notman ..... G G Tejpal & Co
Nowshera ..... 1901 Abbott ..... M M & Co
Nerbudda ..... 1690 Williams ..... M Mackenzie & Co
Nadder ..... 1944 Wilhelm ..... M M & Co
Shahnoor ..... 5783 Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shanjehan ..... 2566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Somali ..... 1622 Triman ..... A Strander
Warora ..... 2465 Keddon ..... M M & Co
Whitgift ..... 2842 Colter ..... Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Muke Maru	2086	Horton	Kobe	7-6	N Y Kaisha
C & R	Singapore	2786	Williams	Hull	1-6	W & A Graham & Co
F	City of Vienna	2977	Morrison	Kchi	8-6	K Nixon & Co
G	Mohammadi	1259	Dexter	Red Sea Ports	6-6	B & P S N Co
H	Baudescraft	1136	Grieve	Durban	6-6	A Strandes
K	Quilos	4042	Anderson	Hamburg	6-6	M M & Co
M	Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai		P & O Co
N	Gresham	1863	Adelsand	Garston	6-6	R A Willis
O	Clifton Hall	2532	Jones	Amouth	7-6	W & A G & Co
Q	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S Ports	13-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Mouzian	3046	Woolfenden	L'pool	15 6	K N & Co
2	Clan Grant	2504	Alexandra	Amouth	15-6	W & A G & Co
3	Berlin	2677	Ozzel	Hamburg	5-6	Volkart Bros
4	John Hardie	2816	McMillan	Antwarp	8-6	E L & Co
5	Diego Suarez	2497	Bourepank	N F Killick		Nixon & Co
6	Venetia	2433	McMorran	Trieste	8-6	T M & Co
7	Scalia	2438	Brown	Kchi	5-6	M M & Co
8	New Orleans	2262	Key	Genoa	8-6	W & A G & Co
10&11	Colobaria	3456	Ledraad	Rangoon	7-6	M M & Co
12	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	London	8-6	P & O Co
14	Kasara	996	Chappell	Kchi	6-6	M M & Co
15	Florida	2259	Horry	A'warp	15-16	J Mackintosh & Co
16	Mahanade	5.7	Ahmed	Kchi		16 Bo S N Co
				H W I D.		
Penang		352	Esmail	B'ngar		4-6 Bo S N Co
Courland		766	Ebrahim			N F Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Ischia s	Giuspipe	Hongkong, May 11
3	Liebenfels s	Willinberg	Hamburg, May 1
4	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, May 15
4	Shahallum s	Page	Karachi, June 1

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Kt of the Thistle s	Baker	Hull
	City of Glasgow s	Campbell	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ischia, for China &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 4.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsula s—120 cwt rubber Gordon and Co; 1,500 cwt keerdeseed A Blascheck and Co; 76 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co; 25 cwt kajoo 15 cwt corrinderseed I cwt chandoos and 25 cwt frenguts roots M M Hunsruj; 7 bales carpets S Meyji, 150 bales hemp 21 cwt gum R Reeves and Co; 6 cases condements Treacher and Co; 42 bales skins A H Mahomed and Co; 203 cwt gum P Jaithabhoy; 2,000 cwt myrabollams Oomersey; 14 bales skins Graham and Co; 34 bales skins R Moloobhoy; 21 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Shingapore s—200 bales hemp R Reeves and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed and 2,097 cwt myrabollams A Khemji, 8,092 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

John Hardi s—1,161 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—76 bales kapok cotton F F Campbell and Co; 500 bales hemp P Bhimji; 63 bales twist Finlay Muire and Co; 621 cwt poppyseed and 1,041 cwt rapeseed D Sassoon and Co; 32 bales hemp Western India Fibre Sindicate and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Berlin s—8,000 cwt linseed and 300 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Quilos s—500 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 20 cwt nails M Somji; 32 bales hemp Western India Fibre Sindicate and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Berlin s—93 bales cotton and 46 bales cottonfly W Woolf and Sons; 1,012 cwt weedseed Worman and Co; 400 cwt weedseed and 962 cwt fenegrik Volkart Bros.

Quilos s—55 bales cotton Glade and Co; 12 bales cotton Gaddam and Co; 75 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 500 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 2,516 cwt myrabollams G Madhawji; 450 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 45 bales cotton and 129 bales cottonfly W Woolf and Sons; 26 bales hemp Western India Fibre Sindicate and Co.

Chybassa s—100 bales hemp P Bhimji; 200 cwt linseed and 4,000 cwt teelseed L Drefuse and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—6 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHARPNESS

Clan Grant s—107,092 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Musician s—1,300 bales cotton Gaddam and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—887 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOKAMA.

Muke Maru s—3 bales skins C M Bhesania.

FOR OSAKA.

Muke Maru s—147 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, June 5.

30.—Signalling.—To-day Wednesday the 5th instant.—The Class will parade at 6 p.m. in rear of the Telegraph Quarters. Flags will be issued on parade.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 3.] [BOMBAY, *June* 4.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½	per cent. Consols ...	84 1/16		1/8
3	do. Rentes ...	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	65 1/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...		31		1/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence ...	31 1/16		1/16
Do.	in New York ...	67 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·12 1/2		1/2
Do.	do. do. Berlin. ...	20·45 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	do. do. New York. ...	4·86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate. ...		4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	Mutilated		
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...			
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...			
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...				
Do.	7-day Market Loans ...			

Amount Withdrawn from Bank of England ... £ 300,000 for France
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 15/16d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras... ... Rs. 2,20,000 at 1s. 4 1/8d
Transfers on Bombay.....Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s. 4 5/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... £ 90,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots ... ...Quiet
Futures ... ...Feverish
East Indian... ... ...Quiet
Manchester ... ...Firm
Total Sales ... ... 6,000 bales,
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,500 bales,
Imports ... ... 6,000 bales,
Mid-Americans ... ...7·38 + 08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 5/16 unchg.

Future Delivery Prices :–

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·78 +04	6·75 +03	6·66 +03	6·56 –01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·43 –01	6·44 –02	6·42 –02	6·40 –03	6·41 –03

New York:–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 30,000 bales
Do. do. last year... 10,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 "
Do. to Continent ... 6,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·90 + 10.
Futures—Month of July 11·64 + 23 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to talk of a corner being formed.
Do. do. Dec. 12·02 + 19 }

New Orleans–

Spot Cotton—12½ unchanged.
Futures—Month of } Holiday to-day,
Do. do. }
Closing Tone of Futures,—Firm.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33½ New Terms—July-Aug.—London—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 56 May June—Dunkirk—Value Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 53 1/2, June-July—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :–

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 1/2—July-Aug. Antwerp—Done Canal,
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8½ unchanged.

Metals :–

Copper Braziers £115 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 9

ARRIVALS :– "Abergeldie."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs			
2 Boxes Sovereigns	1,50,000	Fremantle	Delhi	Mercantile Bank
1 Box gold Bullions	75,815	Melbourne	Delhi	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes gold Bullions	1,51,303	Sydney	Delhi	Mercantile Bank
1 Parcel Sovereigns	3,975	Melbourne	Delhi	W Ascenall and Co
3 Boxes gold Bullions	2,27,064	Sydney	Delhi	National Bank
98 Bars Silver ...	2,10,460	Adelaide	Delhi	National Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	4,500	Aden	Peninsular	C Khushal
Rupees	1,865			
25 Packages Sovereigns	1,09,125	Jeddah	Shahnoor	Sundry natives
Gold coins	37,274			
Rupees	36,539			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [3RD JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :–

Borrowers at 4½ per cent. per annum for one or two months.

Exchange :–

To-day the Market opened firm at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T., but early in the day one Bank offered to sell at 1s. 4 1/4d. T. T. for delivery this week. There was not much enquiry. Later one or two other Banks sold at 1s. 4 1/4d. T. T. for to-day or to-morrow. At the close perhaps the rate is doubtful. The Credit rate has been steady at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight but private paper was not in good supply. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/8
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		141
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	...	221

Government Paper :–

Only a comparatively small business was reported in this Market to-day. Rates opened at 96 15/16 for cash and 97 1/16 for the settlement. There were some small sellers for the account and the quotation went to 97 sellers, but towards evening the tone became firmer, the Market closing with buyers as under. Calcutta rates were advised as 97 1/16 ready and 97½ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... 96·14 } Buyers.
1st Settlement... ... ... 97·0 }

Bullion :–

Reuter advises the Bar Silver Market in London is closing 1/16 down on Monday. the quotations being 31 for ready and 31 1/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was down ¼ at 67¼. In our local Market rates have been steady. Ready bars opened at 78½ ex-duty and close at 78 15/16. Forward quotations are given below. Bat Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	13	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

Owing to the firmer advices from America our Market opened with an advance of Re. 1 to Re. 2 in contract rates, but there is little enquiry in this direction.

For Spot cotton the demand continues chiefly on high grades for export, but mills, though only moderate buyers, are taking most styles. A fair business was reported at Colaba.

New Crop rates are higher. A small business is is reported in Oomras and Khandeish. So far the demand from Europe has been moderate, despite the advance in Americans.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.
Fine M. G. Broach	275
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	231/2
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	214
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	209
Fine M. G. Amraoti	209
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183
Fine M. G. Khandeish	192
Fine M. G. Bengals	189
Good Westerns	241
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	251

Liverpool Openers–

Opening tone ... ... Firm
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 6,000 "

Future Delivery prices :–

June-July	July-Aug.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·86 +08	6·83 +08	6·75 +09	6·64 +09	6·55 +07

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
6·51 +07	6·49 +07	6·47 +07	6·48 +07

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	263	March/08
Fine M. G.	... Rs.	278	"
" " Khangaum Akola	"	228	Jan./08
" " Bengals	... "	205	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	207/8	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	190	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The Market continues firm and there is some improvement in the enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.
September ... " 8 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The Market is steady with only a limited demand. The following are quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore ... ... Rs. 8 15 6
Brown Delhi ... ... Rs. 9 1 0
Yellow Guzerat ... ... Rs. 9 6 0

Poppyseed :–

Is steady with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 9 14 0 B. T.
June ... Rs. 10 2 0 R. T.

Castorseed :–

... Rs. 36 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :–

... Rs. 20 8

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :–

June-July Rs. 6 10 0

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :–

The Market is somewhat easier, and prices are slowly giving way.

We quote :—

White Delhi ... Rs. 5 1 0
" Karachi ... Rs. 4 13 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay 1,405
India 55

Mills :–

Century 1,635
David 345
Empress 380
Kohinoor 680
Maneckji Petit 3,045
Svadeshi 1,365

Presses :–

Hingoli 125
New Mofussil 615
Volkart's United... 1,100

Miscellaneous :–

Badham Pile & Co. ... ... 125 xd.
Central India Mining 565
Colaba Land and Mill 1020
Marks and Co. 148
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 75 1/2

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej 560

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ... ... 13,077 bales.
Wheat ... ... 46,604 cwts.
Linseed ... ... 28,822 "
Rapeseed... ... ... 16,340 "
Gingellyseed ... ... 2,998 "
Poppyseed ... ... 10,656 "
Groundnuts ... ... 411 "
Castorseed ... ... 5,742 "
Rice ... ... 4,798 "
Myrabollams ... ... 1,346 "
Cottonseed ... ... 37,872 "
Mowraseed ... ... 119 "
Gram ... ... 25,118 "
Joowar ... ... 2,970 "
Maize ... ... Nil

THE CHINA YARN MARKETS.

HONGKONG.

Writing from Hongkong on May 17, Messrs. Phirossha B. Petit and Co. Report that the same monotonous wail has to be repeated with the recurrence of each fortnightly period in reviewing the yarn trade. Bad as prices have ruled since the momentous crisis of last year, we have to report a still further decline of from dols. 50 to dols. 2 per bale, according to chops, during the fortnight under review. This lowering of rate is again attributed to the anxiety of importers to reduce stock and who apparently are doing so regardless of cost and consequences.

As if the depression in the market has not been sufficiently established, the period under review witnesses an unusual and regrettable move on the part of certain importers who, it is reported, have gone in forward sales. A good number of bales of No. 10s. is stated to have been contracted for, shipments from Bombay in June, July, and August; prices are reported to be dols. 50 lower than the quotations given in this circular.

A short while ago the spectre of famine loomed large in the consuming districts, but this has since been removed by the energetic measures in aid of the threatened sufferers. Now the heavy downpour of rain since the beginning of May has so swelled the water in the rivers that the embenkments have in places given way and the surrounding country is partially under water. Any heavier rain might see the districts inundated and a flood is to be deplored. Already reports have arrived from the interior that the Viceroy and the charitable institutions in Canton are concerting relief measures in anticipation of a flood.

The outlook of the yarn trade is thus invested with a new feature of gloom, and it would be hazardous to predict the future of the market.

No. 20s.—A moderate business is reported in selected threads at a declins of 3½ to $1 on former prices.

No. 16s.—No business reported.

No. 12s.—Moved slowly at quotations.

No. 10s.—Cheap rates induced business.

No. 8s. and 6s.—Are not in much favour.

Market closes weak.

Sales :—40 bales of No. 6s., 35 bales of No. 8s. 2,420 bales of No. 10s., 300 bales of No. 12s. and 890 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 3,685 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Namsang," "Catherine" "Apcar" and "Kumsang" (from Calcutta), and steamers "Capri," "TenseiMaru," "Colombo Maru," "Bombay Maru" and "Oceana" (from Bombay) of about 6,500 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 84,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as under.

India	T. T.	at Rs. 160 per cent.	
"	Demand	" " 160	
London	T. T.	" Sh. 2 1/4 = $	
"	Demand	" 2/1 13/16 = $	
Shanghai		" Tls. 72 = $100	
Silver		" 70 9/16d. per oz.	

SHANGHAI.

Writing from Shanghai on May 11, the same firm reports :—

Since the issue of our last report the general tone of the yarn market has slightly improved, and, a much larger business has been transacted than for some time past. More than two-thirds of the sales consist of No. 10s. Szechuen, having previously bought, at easy prices, enough of this count to meet its present requirements, and, being unwilling to pay an advance of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 per bale, retired from the market. So Chinkiang stepped in and purchased the bulk of No. 10s. at the enhanced prices. Tientsin has been paying attention to this count for these three days and is reported to have purchased a fair quantity of it at the higher prices. Kiaochow has contented itself with buying a few small parcels of No. 10s. and No. 20s. Clearances have gone on satisfactorily. The market closes quiet but firm.

No. 10s. There was a good demand for Chinkiang, Tientsin and Kiaochow at an advance of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 per bale on previous quotations. Sales about 6,500 bales.

No. 12s. met with attention from Chinking, Kiukiang and Kiaochow. Prices went up Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 per bale, and about 1,300 bales were sold.

No. 16s. Chinkiang and Kiukiang bought about 350 bales.

No. 20s. This count was in great request for Kiaochow, Szechuen and Kiukiang. Tientsin also bought a limited quantity. About 1,350 bales changed hands.

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the ortnight about 9,500 bales.

Arrivals of Indian Yarn during the fortnight abont 6,435.

Estimated unsold stock about 95,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about 50,000 "

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T. Rs. 216½	per Tls. 100
" Hongkong	" Tls. 73½	" dols. 100
" London	" 2s. 10½d.	per Tl.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

The following are Kolar Gold Field returns for May :—

Mysore.—16,750 tons ore crushed yielded 15,501 ozs. of gold; 13,000 tons taillings cyanided yielded 1,836 ozs., making a total yield of 17,338 ozs. compared with 17,238 ozs. in April and 17,376 ozs. in March.

Champion Reef.—13,160 tons ore crushed yielded 8,439 ozs. of gold; 20,625 tons tailings cyanided yielded 2,209 ozs., making a total yield of 10,648 ozs. compared with 10,637 ozs. in April and 10,607 ozs. in March.

Ooregam.—10,276 tons of ore crushed yielded 4,950 ozs. of gold; 8,117 tons slimes and tailings cyanided yielded 633 ozs., making a total yield of 5,583 ozs. compared with 5,632 ozs. in April and 5,642 ozs. in March.

Coromandel.—1,680 tons tailings cyanided yielded 126 ozs. of gold, compared with 151 ozs. in April and 132 ozs. in March.

Balghat.—4,550 tons of ore crushed yielded 2,739 ozs. of gold; 4,004 tons talings cyanided yielded 368 ozs., making a total yield of 3,107 ozs., compared with 3,105 ozs. in April and 3,132 ozs. in March.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India June 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr B Robertson, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Commerce and Industry, is appointed to be Commr of Berar, with effect from the 19th July but will continue to officiate in the former appointment until relieved.

The services of Mr H M S Clarke, 7th Asst Supt, Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 19th May.

The Reverend W W Castle, a chaplain on probation is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Lahore ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 29th March.

The Reverend Rudolph Simon Bennertz, has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal Lahore ecclesiastical establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut C Kirkpatrick, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commr and Agent to the Govr Genl in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

The privilege leave granted to Captain A B Minchin C I E, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, is extended to the 6th June.

Mr R P Ashton, to be as Acting Consul Genl for Denmark at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr C C Kilburn.

Captain F A Smith, Indian Medical Service Bombay, an Agency Surg of the 2nd class, is posted on return from furlough as Agency Surg in Bhopal.

Captain W J Keen, a Political Assist of the 2nd Class, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days, with effect from the 14th May.

Mr T B Copeland, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commr, Bannu.

Mr J A O Fitzpatrick, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, substantive protempore, is posted as Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar, in addition to his other duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W D Stavert, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab, is at his own request permitted to resign the service of Govt, with effect from the 12th April.

Mr Salvador Michael Lahey Bean is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Asst Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, on probation and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Maj R R Vaughan, to be officiating Cantonment Magte, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 660 a month, vice Lieut-Col W F C G Plowden, on privilege leave with effect from the 26th April.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified :—G de la P Beresford,—10th March, A B H Webb,—18th March, A P H Cadell,—11th March, R M Jacob,—17th March, R C Christie,—10th March, A C E St G Gore,—22nd March, P Boyce,—16th March, W L Miskin,—12th March, R Young,—10th March, H Conder,—10th March, J R Hartwell,—18th March, N H Prendergast, 6th April, G N Bignell H R Stranack,—17th March, V H S Smith,—12th March, M D Vigors,—11th April, F B W Jacomb,—18th March, B T B Merrit,—27th March, H M Wilsen C H Blackburn—19th March, H N K Bremner,—10th March, K A G E Gordon, 8th April, W K Brown,—27th March, A C Palmer,—18th March, G Sartorius,—11th March, O L Pughe A B McPherson—18th March, D P Chesney—10th March, C C S Brownlow H V Yule—12th March.

ESPERANTO IN COMMERCE.

Mr. Henry C. Stephens, Principal of a well-known trading firm, writes with regard to Esperanto :—

My experience up to the present is very satisfactory indeed. As a novelty I had some of my circulars and my retail price lists translated into this language; in fact, one of my own staff, after only three months' study of the language, did this, and afterwards had it corrected by the Esperanto Society. I then sent to Esperantists all over the world, to the number of about 35,000, one of these packets, and as a result have received communications of all kinds from practically every country in the world, and they have all been perfectly clear.

PROVED ITS UTILITY.

I have myself since that time corresponded in that language upon every subject touching my business, and consider that I have practically proved its utility as a means of inter-communication between persons of different nationalities.

My opinion is that the universal use of this language would save business firms millions of money, and save years of study to the rising generation.

I speak with some experience, as in order to conduct the firms' correspondence I have practically had to give up the whole of my spare time for fifteen years to the study of foreign languages, and at the present moment after one-twentieth of the amount of study devoted to other languages, owing to its greater simplicity and clearness, I would prefer to use Esperanto to languages which I have been using for the last twenty years.

As I issue circulars in fourteen or fifteen languages, owing to the necessity of a different language for each country in which I do business, you can easily understand that the introduction of the universal language, which all countries in the world could make use of, would greatly facilitate my business and reduce expenses enormously.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Doogri	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pansewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Devilans	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	5	6	76
Total plague deaths to date..	140,999		
Same date last year !!!!	31	31	146

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER.—May 30, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of J. S. Barker, Royal Engineers, of a son.

YOUNGSON.—May 30, at 50, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of D. Youngson, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PAYNE—MACPHERSON.—May 30, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Charles Frederick Payne, I.C.S., Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, to Doris Jeanie, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Stuart Macpherson.

DEATHS.

BOSTAN.—May 30, James Bershmane Rostan, late Superintendent, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India, at his residence, 63 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, aged 57 years.

LESLIE.—May 28, at Barrackpore, Mary Eliza Leslie, daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Leslie, of Calcutta, and grand daughter of the late Rev. John Chamberlain, of Monghyr, aged 73 years.

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UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
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Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat. Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

SUPERFATTED SKIN SOAP,
For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.
A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.

WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.
A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the well-known flavour of wintergreen. Re. 1.

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 7-27m.; 7-39a. Low water, 1-16 m., 1-15a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9.

Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Extraordinary General Meeting, Bella Vesta, Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m.

Annual General Meeting, Sassoon

A MISTAKE

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Free samples supplied on application.

Flannels, Serges, Coatings, Suitings, Tweeds, Costumings, Broadcloths, also Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Horse Clothing, Servants' Clothing, &c., &c., anything made of wool. Write for our List G.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
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Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
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The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
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TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.
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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1907.

LORD MINTO'S WARNING.

WE welcome the Government Resolution issued over the signature of Sir H. H. Risley, in which the Viceroy solemnly warns both English and vernacular newspapers of the consequences of inflaming the minds of the people and encouraging ill-will between classes and so forth. There is not a word in the Resolution which was not called for, and habitual offenders may be thankful that his Excellency-in-Council has shown them the courtesy of warning them before taking severe repressive measures. Vernacular journals were the original offenders; but some of our English contemporaries in their wrath and indignation, have indulged in language as reprehensible and as inflammatory as any of the vernacular journals. Correspondents have permitted their feelings to carry them away and have employed epithets which ought not to have been used by any sober and responsible journalist. No doubt they have received much provocation, but their retaliation has been so intemperate as to exasperate the original offenders and impel them to further extravagant writing. This unfortunately cannot be denied, and we have read the vituperations of formerly well-conducted journals with pain. It is no use pretending that the reference to English newspapers means only Indian journals printed in English. It refers also to what are known as Anglo-Indian journals, more the pity. They are loyal to the British Raj undoubtedly; but the loyalty of some of them have become a disease, a vice, not a virtue. Their loyalty has caused them to commit flagrant breaches of good taste, of judgment and of the law. And stern measures are required for them as much as for the vernacular and so-called English journals. The rabid writings of certain Anglo-Indian journals at the time of the partition of Bengal did as much to stir up strife as the *Bengalee* or *Bande Mataram*. And at the present juncture their intemperate fulminations are responsible to a great extent for the continued seditious articles in purely native papers. Government has no desire to restrict the legitimate liberty of the Press and would be reluctant to curtail the freedom of the many well-conducted papers because of the misbehaviors of a few disloyal journals, but the Governor-General-in-Council has determined that the dissemination of the sedition and the promotion of ill-will between classes must be repressed by firm and sustained action and the Penal Law. And so our misguided Anglo-Indian contemporaries, as well as Indian journals published in English and the vernaculars, would do well to take the warning that is offered lest evil befall them.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

THE report of the administration of Bengal, comes as usual, in its expensive cloth covers, a model of punctuality. It is probably deserving the extraordinary expenditure laid out in its production, for it is an essentially business-like document, in which its compiler takes apparent pride. The story of the Lieutenant-Governor's tours is told as brightly as a tale of adventure and there is a touch of pathos in the narrative of His Honour's visit to the battle-field of Plassey and how he halted for a few hours at Serampur to lay the foundation-stone of an out-door dispensary. He invariably combines business with pleasure, paying informal visits to Jessore and Khulna, inspecting the state of the country round the former town and studying the difficulties connected with the drainage of the Bhairab bed. He inspected the cinchona plantations and the flooded area on the Bhejwa river in Burdwan. Never surely was more energetic or zealous administrator. His province was dismembered; but the Lieutenant-Governor bore no malice. He even went so far as to assist in the organisation of the machinery of the new administrations. And the fates proved kind—there was no material change in the generally prosperous condition of the people throughout the year. As in previous years, certain districts suffered from time to time from special causes, but the distress was nowhere of so serious a nature as to affect materially the general prosperity of the province. The prices of food-grains ruled higher than in the previous year in almost every district. This is largely attributed to the short harvest in Eastern Bengal, which consequently not only failed to furnish its usual supply of food-grains to Bengal, but drew from the latter large supplies to make good its own deficiency. The rise in prices was, however, largely compensated for by the general upward tendency in the rate of wages which was noticeable throughout the province, and particularly in those districts where works of public utility are in course of progress in the colliery districts, and in the neighbourhood of the mills and factories on the banks of the Hooghly. The total demands and collections of revenue show a very considerable increase over those of the previous year and are the highest during the quinquennial period. The percentages of collections were higher than in any of the preceding years and the total remissions and balances were the lowest on record.

Trade flourished and value of the sea-borne trade of the province, *viz.*, 112 crores of rupees, was the highest yet recorded. The total imports into Calcutta were valued at 42 crores, and of these manufactured cotton piece-goods and yarns were the most important articles. The value of the trade under this head amounted to 21 crores, as compared with 18 crores in the previous year, or about half the total imports. The other principal articles of the import trade are iron and steel (315 lakhs), sugar (253 lakhs) and machinery and millwork (235 lakhs), each of which shews a considerable advance over the figures of the previous year. Imports of kerosine oil and woollen goods shew the largest falling off, as compared with 1904-1905, the value of the kerosine oil imported dropping from 125 lakhs to 71 lakhs, and that of woollen goods from 98 to 64 lakhs. Seventy-six per cent. of the total imports of the year came from the United Kingdom as compared with 74 per cent. in the previous year. The total value of the exports in 1905-1906 was 67 crores as compared with 61 crores in the previous year. Jute is the most important staple of the export trade, and the total value of the jute, both raw and manufactured, which was exported in 1905-1906, was 28 crores as compared with 20 crores in the previous year. Of the other principal articles of export, hides and skins (775 lakhs) shew an increase in value by 2 crores as compared with the previous year, due partly to the larger quantities shipped and partly to higher prices. Grain (630 lakhs) and oilseeds (282 lakhs) each shew a falling off of two crores in value. Tea (645 lakhs) shews an increase of 25 lakhs in value, and opium (702 lakhs) shows a decrease of 56 lakhs. Practically, all the rest of the foreign trade of the Province is centred at Chittagong, which imported goods valued at 30 lakhs, principally railway materials, metals, and salt, and exported goods to the value of 287 lakhs, of which tea provided 155 lakhs, and raw jute 125 lakhs. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of goods exported from Bengal, and took 28 per cent. of the whole quantity exported in 1905-1906. The United States with 16 per cent. and Germany and China with 10 per cent. each come next.

As regards public health we find that the year was not altogether satisfactory. The peculiar weather conditions, very low temperature and excessive rainfall during the pre-monsoon period, abnormal heat in June and the early cessation of the monsoon were reflected in the vital statistics. Four districts had death-rates of over 50 per mille and the general mortality of the province equalled 38·52, the highest recorded during the last twenty years. Cholera proved more fatal than since 1901. Malaria was also high. The prevalence of this disease in Bengal has for many years engaged the attention of Government and a small Committee has now been appointed to enquire into the conditions of the Presidency Division when it is specially prevalent and to ascertain if the cause of the disease is attributable to obstructed drainage, as suspected, and, if so, to decide whether comprehensive drainage schemes are practicable and to prepare a list of such schemes in order of urgency. Considerable activity, it is satisfactory to learn, has been displayed by mofussil municipalities in the administration of the various branches of sanitation and many drainage schemes are in progress. The general hospitals are being remodelled and modernised and much has been done to improve their equipment as well as the comfort and convenience of the patients. So much for the hospitals in the Presidency town. In the mofussil sixteen new dispensaries were opened during the year and the number of in-door patients showed a considerable increase, due partly to the unhealthiness of the year and partly to the increasing popularity of these institutions. The increase in the number of out-door patients was even more striking, showing an increase of 11·98 per cent. on that of 1904-5. As an instance of a most successful out-door department the Banwari hospital at Laheria Serai is cited, heading the list with 62,977 admissions during the year. One of the chief features in connection with mofussil dispensaries in Bengal is the large number of women now taking advantage of hospital treatment, a satisfactory result of the efforts made in that province to popularise public dispensaries among a class which it has hitherto been difficult to reach.

SIR DIETRICH BRANDIS.

IT was but recently—in April last—that we had occasion to allude to the admirable work entitled "Indian Trees" which Sir Dietrich Brandis brought out, and Reuter now announces the death of that remarkable and versatile man, a man the like of whom the Indian Forest Service will probably never see again. Though a German by birth and education his sympathies were entirely English and his devotion and loyalty to the British Government, and his zeal in the cause of Indian Forestry especially, were unsurpassed. It was Lord Dalhousie's Government which conceived the idea of placing Indian Forestry on a scientific basis, and with this object brought out Dr. Brandis in 1856 to India. He was first sent to Burma to organise the forests there, but his abilities and energies were soon recognised and after only six years of service in that province he succeeded to the post of Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, a post which he held till 1883, *viz.*, for 21 years. While holding this appointment he traversed almost the entire peninsula, studying the various systems of forest administration and making recommendations for future organization of the forests in them. It was he who originated the idea of a school of Forestry at Dehra Dun—an institution which has now developed into an important training college for members of the Provincial Forest Service—where a scholarship has been established in his name, and it was during has tenure of Office as Inspector General that the Indian Forest Act of 1878 was passed. Most of the forests came to be organized by Dr. Brandis at a time when they had suffered severely. The temptation to demand a quick and ample return for expenditure on their outlay was great, but Dr. Brandis held the balance between true economy and foresight, and the demand for revenue; so that while the State forests of India have everywhere improved, the revenue has also developed in a manner which is highly satisfactory. After completion of twenty-seven years of service in India he proceeded to England where he established a system of training youths for the Indian Forest Department, which work he subsequently made over to Dr. Schlich.

Added to Dr. Braudis' remarkable administrative talents was his skill as a scientific botanist. In all his travels, observations of forest growth never escaped his notice, with the result that he was able to produce in 1874 a valuable work entitled "Forest Flora of the North, West and Central India"—only to be surpassed by his monumental work "Indian Trees," which, after eight years of unremitting zeal and patient industry, was recently published. The great strain on his constitution, which the preparation of this work entailed, probably accelerated his end. He no sooner completed his task than he left Kew, where he was engaged at work, to return to his wife and family at Bonn. But on the way he fell ill and from this illness he never rallied. The sympathies of all Forest Officers especially, both in India and Europe, will go out to Lady Brandis and family in their very sad bereavement, and many a Forest Officer will feel that by Sir Dietrich Brandis' death he has lost a sterling friend and valuable adviser. In addition to being a Knight Companion of the Indian Empire, Sir Dietrich was a Fellow of the Royal Society, Fellow of the Linnean and Royal Geographical Societies, and Honorary member of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, member of the Society of American Foresters and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. It is not improbable that Forest officers will now combine to erect a suitable memorial to one so distinguished and who may justly claim to be called the founder of forestry in India.

MUTINY VETERANS' LEVEE.

IT is hard to see what distinction is to be drawn between the spectacle of the siege of Delhi which was erased from the programme of the Military Tournament and the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Mutiny by honouring the veterans, if one regards the reason given in the first case. It is perhaps explained simply enough as a Royal expression of gratitude, after so many years, being sufficient in that it carries more weight than the applause of sight-seers, although to the ordinary mind it must be apparent at once that the vast majority of those who would see and learn by the spectacle will never give a passing thought to the Levee. The names of those presented, as chronicled by Reuter, conjur up many memories to the Anglo-Indian. Lord Roberts has taken so prominent a place in the Empires, both British and Indian, that he has ceased to exist so much in the mind as a Mutiny veteran as he has become a very active figurehead in general military administration, the man who eventually resigned his high positions in order to head a campaign against the *laissez faire* policy to which the military authorities have so long adhered. The first name of those presented to His Majesty causes somewhat of a smile, for as Comptroller of the King's Household, when he was Prince of Wales, Keeper of the Privy Seal and Extra Equery to the King and a resident at Buckingham Palace he must have bowed before His Majesty with loyalty very much mingled with personal friendship. All must have met as old friends, for, with two exceptions, all were at Delhi and at least three are proud wearers of the V. C. Standing to the credit of Sir James Hills Johnes, then James Hills are Delhi, Hundun River, Badler-ka-Serai, Nujjefghur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Allygunge, and Mahamdee, Sir Hugh Gough too, another personal friend of the King, the Keeper of the Crown Jewels, looks back to the dark days of Delhi when he won the most coveted decoration that the Army has to offer. Sir John Watson, like Sir Digby Barker were doing good work in other parts of the country, the first at Bozdar and the second at the first relief of Lucknow, but that there was equally good work to be done is shown by the fact that Sir John Watson, who entered the Bombay Army in 1848, also wears the V. C. Sir Henry Blane was Brigade Major to the great Nicholson during the seige of Delhi. Their work has not been forgotten. If India has her troubles and they have lived to see them growing afresh, yet they know that the India of to-day was given to the Empire by the work they and many others, whose names live, and still more whose names are forgotten, did fifty years ago.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Kagoshima Maru* left Singapore for Colombo yesterday.

TEMPORARY leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Hazelgrove, 109th Infantry, from 7th to 10th June inclusive.

OUR readers will observe from our advertising columns that the Bandmann Opera Company open their season to-night at the Gaiety Theatre with Sergeant Brue, when a good house may be anticipated.

H. E. THE VICEROY will probably arrive in Hyderabad early in November, and immediately after completing his visit will make his way to a port on the East Coast above Madras, and cross over in an Indian Marine steamer to Rangoon, arriving there about the 20th November. A full month will be spent in Burma, and the Viceroy will reach Calcutta about the 20th December.

WE understand that a series of Local Examinations in the Theory of Music in connection with the Trinity College of Music, London, are to be held on Saturday. Considerable interest is felt in the Examination, and if anything like the number of pupils that went up last December for the Practical Examination present themselves, the number of candidates will be large. We suggest to the Local Secretary, M. F. Seymour Dove, that he should publish the particulars.

DINIZULU has won his libel action against Mr. Daniel, his ex-secretary, who intimated that he played a double game during the late rebellion. The case was tried before the special magistrate; and the court-house grounds at Nongoma were surrounded by large numbers of Zulus, who shouted and danced for joy when the result was made known to them.

THE balance-sheet of the tramways owned by Ipswich Corporation for the year 1906-7 shows a net profit of £5 11s. 6d. Since undertaking was started it has involved a half-penny rate per annum, and received rate aid to the amount of £3,423. On the other hand, during the past year interest charges of £4,156 were met, and also £1,753 provided from the earnings for capital repayments.

THE Melbourne correspondent of the "Australasian World" states that Mr. Hake, Inspector of Explosives in the State of Victoria, is to visit England on behalf of the Commonwealth Defence Department, to investigate the merits of a new explosive invented by a chemist who is in the service of the British Government. The new explosive, which has been named by the English inventor "axeite," has a 25 per cent. higher velocity than cordite. Moreover, it is claimed for the new explosive that it does not cause deterioration of the rifling of weapons to such an extent as cordite.

CAPTAIN F. POPE, of the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, now serving in the Punjab, has sent home to Rowland Ward a pair of antlers of the beautiful spotted axis deer, the measurements of which exceed in some respects those of the finest head in the "Records of Big Game," the standard authority on the subject. The length of the beam on the outside curve is 39in., girth 4¼in., spread between tips 15¼in.; the number of points on this pair of antlers is nine, which has been equalled, but only in one instance surpassed, there being but one pair known that carries ten points.

MR. J. PARSONS, of the "Hastings Observer," relates in the "Newspaper Owner" that an advertisement for a lost dog was being classified in the composing department of his paper, when a strange dog entered the premises. The "maker-up," struck with the appearance of the animal compared it with the advertisement and thought it corresponded. Later on he and the dog presented themselves at the address given in the advertisement, the "maker-up" receiving 5s. reward for the dog which had so strangely anticipated the appearance of the advertisement.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL DIET.

The Navy League.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MAY 17.

This winter two Parliaments held their sessions in the large building on the Konigsplatz in Berlin. But it must be confessed that both together have done less work than what has many a time been accomplished in a single session. The explanation is easy enough. The old Reichstag came, after a few meetings, to an inglorious end by its dissolution. It was not before the middle of February that the new Diet was convened and it passed the motion for prorogation already in the middle of May. This short session of only three months was, moreover, interrupted for three weeks by the Easter holidays. With such a short duration it is no matter of surprise, that not much could be done besides carrying the Budget and granting the demands for the Colonies—as a matter of course, since the majority of the members was returned on the platform "develop the Colonies." Of international importance we notice only the conclusion of the provisional commercial agreement with the United States and the approval by a large majority, of the Government's attitude in the question of a Limitation of Armaments.

But even if we cannot place the practical outcome of the debates on an extraordinarily high level, yet the course of the last session had a significance of its own. Who would have thought it possible some years ago that in the German Diet a majority composed of such a medley of groups from stubborn Agrarians and Antisemitic Hotspurs to the extreme Radicals of Southern Germany could be anything more than a combination of chance formed one day and dissolved immediately on the next day. Now this majority has well kept together for three months and sometimes even in the face of very trying questions, and it can hardly be admitted that this majority is, according to the words of Herr Bebel, M. P., "brittle as glass." Whether its stability will be equal to more severe tests, remains to be decided by the work of the next session in Winter. For then voting will turn on questions over which Conservatives and Liberals have gone very far asunder, as e. g. over the question of altering the Legislation on Stock Exchanges. Then it will be the time for the Conservatives to prove that they are ready to make concessions; nor will it appear as a sign of weakness if they do so; for up to the present, it is undeniable the Radicals have gone further to the Right than the Conservatives to the Left. A working "Bloc" majority can, as a matter of course, keep together for any length of time only if all components of the "Bloc" are inclined to come over and help the other side.

THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

The German Navy League, by far the most comprehensive national Society existing in the Fatherland, has for months staggered through a severe crisis that was to some extent of a political character. For very soon after the general parliamentary elections a number of letters of General Keim, manager of the Navy League, were published in order to prove that the patriotic General had placed the resources of the League at the service of the national party for the electioneering campaign. From these letters a charge was laid at the door of the General, chiefly by the parties that had lost a number of seats by the election, arguing that the League, which among its members counted adherents of all Bourgeois parties, was not entitled to mix in this political struggle. Especially the papers of the Centrist party harped almost every day on this string and demanded, if not the dissolution of the Navy League, at least the exclusion of General Keim from the managing Board over which he presided.

It cannot be denied that the General in these letters stolen from his desk chose some expressions not compatible with diplomatic reserve. But in my opinion it would not be a blessing for a country if it did not possess, besides its statesmanlike politicians who carefully weigh the bearing of every word, such men of a more lively nature who even with their grey hairs evince an impetuosity and buoyancy of temper such as a lieutenant of the Hussars is expected to be capable of. This was apparently the view taken by the overwhelming majority in the largely attended general meeting of the German Navy League held at Cologne immediately before Whitsun. The Meeting did not dream of sending General Keim as a scape-goat into the desert, but on the contrary passed a vote of confidence and appreciation. While stating that the League was essentially a non-political organisation, yet the close connexion of its *raison d'être* with the national cause was laid stress on in two resolutions carried unanimously. The effect of these resolutions is, that whenever important national interests are at stake as in the elections of January 1907, the League cannot and ought not to stay aside. Who does not wish to find an opponent in this organisation, is invited to join the national side in a political fight of such nature. If the elections would have to decide over the preponderance of Free Trade or Protection or on similar economic platforms, the Navy League has to abstain entirely from any participation in the agitation. When, however, the fate of the German Colonies or the fighting strength of the Empire appeared to be in danger, the League could never assume a standpoint of indifference.

These patriotic views and tendencies stood out in high relief during the debates of the Annual Meeting. All efforts by an embittered opposition to get, by fair and foul means, another result, were not only in vain, but helped even to accentuate the meaning of those resolutions and to complete the picture represented by the recent elections *i. e.* the picture of a unanimous population whenever the ideal and national interests of the German Empire are believed to be at stake.

THE STEEL AND KALI SYNDICATES.

In the month of May it was to be decided whether the agreements upon which the Steel-works Kartell was based in 1904, would be renewed for another period of three years, and whether the split that for the last eighteen months was observable among the members of the Kali Syndicate would terminate with a dissolution of this oldest of all German Sales Combinations. In both instances a new compact was stipulated in the last moment and under conditions that are considered as an improvement by all parties concerned and that have proved already their effect in the shape of higher quotations of the shares despite the general weakness now prevalent at the Stock Exchange.

The renewed Steel-works Syndicate had the great advantage to propose, in consequence of the increased consumption in the home market and in the United States, a higher output for all classes of production than that fixed in 1904. For the first year of the new term the expected sales are estimated at 11,871,617, tons against 8,105,650 in 1904. That means an increase of nearly 46½ percents, divided somewhat irregularly over the various steel-works, because the changes of their methods of production since 1904 had to be taken into consideration. For the second and third years some individual concerns have secured a further enhancement of their contingencies.

As regards its internal structure the Steel Syndicate has gained a more uniform consolidation in as far as the Steel-works of Upper Silesia are now immediate partners of the Syndicate and are not combined any more in their own Kartell that as a whole entered into an agreement with the General Syndicate. More important are, however, two other changes in the organisation of the Syndicate. In order to adjust the production to the fluctuations of the market, the percentage allowed each work is now fixed separately for every group of its production. If now it should turn out on a settling day that a member during the last period received from the central bureau less orders than it could claim, the compensation need not be given in the next period by a special allowance in that particular group where the shortage was stated, but just as well by an equivalent amount of other orders in a field for which there is an exceptionally high demand. It is clear that thereby the whole production as far as it is controlled by the Syndicate gains greater elasticity. From an economic point of view still more satisfactory is the new regulation of the freight question. For the sake of avoiding unnecessary transports, the whole of Germany is divided into districts according to the distance of the places of consumption from the five principal centres of production. For market the selling bureau finds out the min cost of freight and places the orders as f possible with those works that from their graphical situation can keep best within the m It is this new regulation of the freight qu that marks the stricter consolidation of the S cate in the direction of a Pool.

As regards the Kali Syndicate, which is deci a selling Combination, the new Prussian M Legislation that reserves the mineral treasure yet worked to the State, has been of great he getting over the discrepancies. For the stu opposition of the manager of the Kali-wor Sollstedt had for its principal motive the co tion that a stop ought to be put to the inc foundation of new Kali-works, that under th Prussic law of free mining could not be prevented. The leader of the opposition pro in the interest of the older and richer hol compulsory introduction of the 16 percents ard instead of the 12 1/2 percents standard ruling. This proposal in connection with prices would, in his opinion, have made the ing of new Kali deposits unprofitable. As however, the new Mining Law by introducin principal of Royalties and by demanding the ing of two shafts for the sake of safety is to have the effect of keeping the number o Kali-works within reasonable limits, a Concor easily arrived at.

For both Syndicates the importance of for agriculture and industry is well know renewal offers the opportunity for preservin desirable steadiness of prices as heretofore.

THE PROTECTION OF THE BEAUTY NATURE.

The Second Chamber of the Prussian Parlia has just passed a Bill for the protection of n scenery against depravations of any kind. Fo legislative Acts had already authorized the P sian Government to interfere whenever the turesque sites of a City were likely to be impa For this end not only the destruction or though alteration of historically venerable or artistic prominent buildings, but even the construc of new edifices that might impair the aesth effect of time-honoured Monuments or the monious perspective of a Square or a Street ma prohibited. This Act worked well enough works of architecture and sculpture; but it did apply to the beauties of nature and the aesth effect of landscapes. That they also need le lative protection, was sadly proved by a industrial installations on some beautiful spot the famous banks of the Rhine river; the natio pretty valley of the Upper Spree immedia above Berlin has already been spoiled by encro ements of Industry beyond any hope of covery, and the lovely country between Dre and Meissen is losing more and more of its ch by inconsiderate constructions. These are only best known instances among many, and it o no question that in Germany the time has c for a superintendence as Ruskin demanded i England.

The new Bill affords sufficient means for secu the important object in view. It provides in first place that the Government may disallow construction of any building or industrial wherever the notorious attractiveness of a lands was in danger to be impaired. Moreover, after consent for a construction has been obtained, Government may reserve the right of exami the details of the designs of building so as to se the observation of the rules of good taste, simpli and harmonious adjustment to the aesthetic feat of the surrounding landscape. In the first p the famous views of fine scenery will be prote against the usual depravation by pretentious barr like Hotels, that are so frequently an eye-sore on very spot of the most prominent elevation.

It goes without saying that everything depe upon the choice of proper persons of suffic artistic taste for carrying the intentions of Legislator into practice. If this condition is fulfilled, the new Act may simply increase power of the police authorities and a vexat bureaucracy. Red Tape and Good Taste n agree with each other, and the keynote of t arguments against the new Law was the diffic of getting over this dilemma. In the however, the urgent necessity of preven further deteriorations, was acknowledged on sides and the Bill was carried with an o whelming majority.

ONLY A SINGLE MEMBER

of the Radical Party opposed the Bill with the weapons of Cobdenism. He found it incompat with the sanctity of property, that the State sh have the right to prohibit on such merely aesth considerations the legitimate attempt of a real proprietor at making the best of his acquired according to his own notions. He boldly proc ed the old Radical principle: Utility before e thing and especially before beauty. It may, i ever, be argued that this principle is not illiberal, but also contradictory in itself. For beauty of the landscape is certainly a matte high utility for the mental and physical welfar the people. The question can only be whether any given case the interest of preserving a spot has a recreating effect on all visitors and ma the aggregate have an appreciable influence on rejuvenation of tired men and women is afte not preferable to the economic possibilities wi its sacrifice would bring to the owner of a particle of this spot. The alternative there would lie between unfettered egotistic interest, public welfare. Fortunately the House of liament did not listen to the protest of an isol Radical member and decided for the greater of unimpaired nature and unspoiled beauty. still existing beautiful sights of nature claimed by the representatives of the nation unalienable asset of the national wealth. It refreshing to see that the practical, economic political aspect of the apparently aesthetic pro was distinctly recognized by a legislative asse in exactly the same sense as prominent personal in various countries have pointed it out. time is not far, when everywhere by sp legislation the idea of protecting the beauties nature will be carried into practice.

L. ASCH

FEMALE EDUCATION IN HYDERABAD (SIND).

THE second report of the Anglo-Vernacular G School at Hyderabad, which has just been issu a record of satisfactory work done and of good gress made, says the *Sind Gazette*. The numb girls rose from 59 to 110, and the management been compelled to refuse other applications o to the want of sufficient accommodation. It sign of the change in the attitude towards fe education that the charging of fees has proved bar to the school's expansion, but on the con has increased the interest taken by the parents i girls' education. The subjects of study are Englis Hindi, music, needlework, drawing, and phy sical training; and a beginning has been made i nursing and hygiene. This last is a most impor ant subject, and we are glad to see it has be taken up in earnest. Unfortunately the schoo which was started by a few individuals and whol supported by them for a time, is much in need funds. An encouraging response has been receiv from many quarters to certain appeals, but the is need for more help if the good work is to b carried on. The most urgent need is suitab house accommodation. One friend of the instit tion has promised to provide the funds to bui one wing, and the smallest sums will be grateful received from any who are sufficiently interest in Hindu female education to help build the othe The institution has been well reported on by t Collector of Hyderabad and the Educatio Inspector and Inspectress in Sind. We comme this deserving institution to the generosity the public.

THE Baltimore correspondent of the *New Yo Evening Journal* says that Sir William Ramsay, famous English Chemist, has discovered a way making copper synthetically. The information, t correspondent says, has been secretly communicat to the John Hopkins University at Baltimore. It stated that the process may revolutionise copper industry.

BEES that have taken up their abode at the of the house occupied by the caretaker of the Sussex Small-pox Hospital, Plumpton, appear have taken a dislike to that official. They ha frequently driven him from his garden, it was st ed at a meeting of the Hospital Committee, and th efforts of experts to dislodge them from th premises have failed.

THE PROGRAMME IN PARLIAMENT.

PREMIER APOLOGETIC.

Coming Bills and Discardments.

LABOURITES DENIED AN AUTUMN SESSION.

THE WAR ON THE LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking in the House of Commons, said that there would be no Autumn Session.

He admitted that the Government was backward in keeping its promises owing to pressure on the various departments.

He hoped to pass the English Small Holdings and the Territorial Army Bills this session.

The Passive Resisters Bill would be dropped, but comprehensive Education and Licensing Bills would be introduced next session.

The Irish Council Bill would be dropped in view of the unanimous decision of the Dublin Convention. He regretted that Irishmen misunderstood the Bill, and had not considered it more carefully.

The introduction of an Irish University Bill was, he said, impracticable, but a Bill for compulsory Purchase with a view to restoring evicted tenants would be introduced.

A resolution regarding the House of Lords would be moved in June, when the Government would state its views.

THE PUNJAB COLONISATION BILL.

Reasons for Withholding Assent.

NATIVE PRESS JUBILANT.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. Smeaton, said that the Viceroy had refused his assent to the Punjab Colonisation Bill on the grounds of public policy as it was strongly opposed by the Punjab Council and its provisions generally were misunderstood.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

The Vernacular papers like the *Zemindar*, the mouthpiece of the Colonists which put on black borders at the passing of the Colonisation Bill by the local Legislative Council are putting in golden letters at the Bill being vetoed.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

No Effect on British Commerce.

OUTLOOK FOR BRITISH CONCESSIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Mr. Pike Pease asked for a statement as to the effect the Franco-Siamese Treaty would have on British interests.

Mr. Runciman replied that the exchange of territory had occurred within the sphere of French interests as defined by the Agreement of April, 1904. The Imperial Government, he said, does not anticipate that British interests in the Far East will be politically affected. The question of safeguarding the commercial interests of British subjects having concessions in the districts exchanged will be considered if occasion arises.

OFFICERS' PAY INCREASED.

Grant to Lieutenant-Colonels.

LONDON JUNE 4.

An Army Order has been issued increasing the pay of Lieutenant-Colonels in Cavalry Line Regiments by three shillings per day, in the Infantry, and Field Artillery by five shillings, and in the Garrison Artillery by one shilling and six pence.

ORANGIA CONSTITUTION.

To be Published Next Monday.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons that the Orangia Constitution would be published on the 10th of June.

ANARCHISM IN SPAIN.

Trial of Culprits and a Threat.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The trial of seven persons for complicity in the attempt on King Alfonso and his Bride on their wedding day has begun in Madrid. Anarchists threaten reprisals in the event of a conviction being secured.

ALL BRITISH ROUTE TO THE EAST.

An Alternative to the Brindisi Route.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in reply to Mr Cox, said that the abandonment of the Mail route to India and Australia *via* Brindisi in order to establish an All British Route *via* the Cape was not discussed at the Colonial Conference. He was unable to say whether the Imperial Government would support such proposals.

THE "KILBURN,"

Refloated and Arrives at Perim.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The "Kilburn" which went ashore at Kamaran has been refloated and has arrived at Perim.

AN HISTORIC LEVEE.

LORD ROBERTS PRESENTS FAMOUS MUTINY HEROES.

Some Notable Survivors of 1857.

DEATH OF SIR HORACE ANDERSON, K. C. B.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts introduced General Sir Dighton Probyn, V. C., General Sir James Hills-Johnes, V.C., General Sir Hugh Henry Gough V. C., General Sir John Watson, V. C., and Sir H. Blane, Bart., at the Levee yesterday. Sir George Digby Barker introduced others.

LONDON, June 4.

The death has occurred of Sir Horace Anderson a survivor of the Mutiny.

Notwithstanding the interdicting of the proposed Mutiny pageant in London his Majesty King Edward has, in a less public way, recognised the valour of the men who saved India during the momentous years 1857-8 by receiving the most distinguished of the survivors at Monday's levee. The Mutiny veterans have now all passed the allotted span, and their number is daily becoming less, (one of them, Sir Horace Anderson, having just succumbed, as reported above,) but there are still many men living who figured in the historic struggle of fifty years ago. In an editorial article in these pages on April 25 we thus referred to the survivors of the Mutiny:—"But though half a century has passed away, and the Nicholsons, Barnards, Lawrences, Brownes, Chamberlains, and Campbells who played the leading parts in that titanic struggle are long since numbered with the dust, there remains amongst us a goodly crowd of veterans who can still hear, little though they may say, of the gallant deeds they did in the brave days of old. What Lord Roberts did everybody knows—though not through the medium of "Forty-one Years in India." It is not so well remembered what Lord Wolseley did, although he was the first man through the breach at Lucknow, and was "in at the death" in the very last engagement in the Mutiny, just two years after the original outbreak at Meerut. Sir Alexander Burnes is dead, but Sir Owen Tudor Burne lives to narrate—though only in the bosom of his family—the story of how he scrambled through fifteen actions almost without a scratch. Then there is General Sir Robert Biddulph, General Sir Henry Brackenbury, General Hardy, the two Goughs,—Sir Charles, V. C., and Sir Hugh, V. C.,—General Sir William Hamilton; General Sir James Hills-Johnes, V. C., G. C. B.—the identical "Jimmy Hills" of Lord Roberts's youthful days at Addiscombe, where the late Sir George Armstrong retired as Orderly Officer when he got his "lost limb pension;"—General Sir Anthony Home, V. C., K. C. B., and General Sir John McQueen, of heroic fame in Lucknow, though the V. C. for which he was recommended has not arrived up till now. Then there is Sir Harry Prendergast, V. C., G. C. B., whose gallantry so delighted Lord Roberts that the hero of Kandahar later on entrusted him with an expedition to Burma all to himself. And General Guy Annesley Prendergast is also still very much alive. As for Sir Dighton Probyn, who performed deeds of valour which will live for ever, he dates his letters from Buckingham Palace and the Norman Tower at Windsor, and may be seen in fatherly attendance on the Queen wherever she happens to be. Next to Her Majesty's personal beauty the splendid flowing white beard of the "old gentleman with the Victoria Cross" is at once the most attractive thing in any royal show in England.

Sir Robert Sale, of Jellalabad, has of course been dead many years, but his son-in-low, General Sir Rowley Sale-Hill, who figure occasionally all through the Mutiny, has for many years kept green his memory on the North-West Frontier. And of the Naval Brigade who rendered such fine service at Lucknow, it is pleasant to think that its most gallant member still lives in the person of Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, the plucky young lieutenant who, when Sir Colin Campbell's men had been for hours engaged in the storming of the Shah Najaf and were getting demoralised, and only kept from absolute funk by the stirring example of the late Sir Henry Norman, volunteered to climb a tree and survey the interior of the grounds around the King of Oudh's tomb. Both the Alisons had just been put out of action by severe wounds, the fire was galling, and the path was choked with wounded officers and dead and struggling horses. But young Nowell Salmon climbed the tree overhanging the wall, got the information his Commander wanted, with a bullet and a severe wound, and later on, the V. C. Amongst other wearers of the cross "For Valour" who played stirring parts in the Mutiny are Field-Marshal Sir George White and General Sir John Watson, while of the crowd of gallant Younghusbands, and Walkers who took their share of the fighting, General John Younghusband and General Duff Walker are still to the fore. So even now the Old Brigade of the Indian Mutiny can muster a noble company of veterans from the brave of fifty years ago. They are living examples of British pluck and endurance to the generation of to-day. And they are not quite "all that is left of them."

MAHARAJAS AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Special Reception.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Maharajas of Bikanir and Alwar, and the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, have visited the India Office.

Special arrangements were made for their reception.

THE DERBY.

Scratchings.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Weathercock has been scratched for the Derby.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The following horses have been scratched for the Derby:—

Knight of Tully.

Quade Halfa.

LATEST BETTING.

Favourite's Price Contracts.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The following is the latest betting:—

4 to 6 Slieve Gallion.
15 to 2 Orby.
15 to 2 Galvani.
9 to 1 Bezonian.
10 to 1 Woolwinder.
40 to 1 Earlston.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3, 10·30 P.M.

The following is the latest betting in the Derby:—

6 to 4 on Slieve Gallion.
8 to 1 against Galvani.
8 to 1 against Bezonian.
8 to 1 against Orby.
10 to 1 against Woolwinder.
40 to 1 against the others.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES PALMER, M. P.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Sir Charles Palmer is dead.

[Sir Charles Mark Palmer was the oldest member of the House of Commons. He had had a very remarkable career, an appreciation of which will be found in our editorial columns.]

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

THE PRESS AND SEDITION.

Repressive Measures Ordered.

PRELIMINARY WARNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The following Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department has been made public, dated Simla, 3rd June, 1907:—

RESOLUTION.—Certain circumstances attending the recent outbreaks of lawlessness in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal have forced upon the attention of the Government of India, the deliberate efforts made by a number of newspapers, both English and Vernacular, to inflame the minds of the people, to encourage ill-will between classes, to promote active hostility to the Government and to the public tranquility in many different ways. The Governor General in Council has no desire whatever to restrict the legitimate liberty of the Press to criticise the action of the Government, and he would be most reluctant to curtail the freedom of the many well-conducted papers, because of the misbehaviour of a few disloyal journals, but he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order among a vast and heterogeneous population and he is unable to tolerate the publication of writings which tend to arouse the disorderly elements of society, and to incite them to concerted action against the Government. On these grounds he has determined that the dissemination of sedition and the promotion of ill-will between classes must be repressed by firm and sustained action and the Penal Law. Accordingly, in supersession of previous orders on the subject, His Excellency in Council empowers Local Governments to institute prosecution, in consultation with their legal advisers, in all cases where the law has been wilfully infringed. He hopes that the warning now given may, in great measure, avert the necessity for numerous prosecutions, but if this hope should, unhappily, not be realised, he relies upon the local authorities to deal with the evil effectively.

ORDER:—It is ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and it is ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(signed) H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

Commenting on the Sedition Resolution of the Government of India the *Empire* does not think the slightest good will result from the prosecution of seditious newspapers which only make matters worse.

AJIT SINGH'S ARREST.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

It appears that he was in Lahore on the day that Lajput Rai was arrested which, it will be remembered was the story originally in circulation before vaguer and more romantic ones became current. On the evening after Lajput Rai's arrest, Ajit Singh made his way down to the Ravi and in the night skirting the river bank worked round to Ichhara, a small village not far from the Octroi post on the Ferozepore road. Here he shaved off his beard and whiskers and, thus disguised, proceeded the next day boldly to the Cantonment Station where he caught the Calcutta Mail and went to Amritsar. In this city, it is believed, he remained, harboured no doubt by sympathizing friends.

Ajit Singh's career in the public eye has been short; up till late in spring of this year he was working as an Officer's munshi and relinquished that occupation only when he found it impossible to pursue it in conjunction with the more lucrative one of professional agitation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENE.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

The following particulars about Ajit Singh's arrest appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Ajit Singh reached Lahore by the first ordinary passenger train on Monday morning and thence under charge of Police Superintendent Cocks, who arrested Lajpatrai was driven to the Gloucesters' Quarter-guard at Lahore Cantonment whith was reached at an early hour. Ajit Singh remained in confinement thereall day and was not removed until shortly before five when a special train arrived at Lahore Cantonment West Station to take him out of the Province. Ajit Singh looked in a wretched condition, his clothes were scanty. Before being taken from the Quarter-guard he was formally identified by Mr. V. Conolly, First Class Magistrate, acting for the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Mant, who is at Simla. At five o'clock the train punctually started.

His changed appearance is responsible for the rumour that the real Ajit Singh is still at large and another person has been arrested.

THE COMILLA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

The Comilla shooting case is now being heard by Mr. A. H. Cumming, the Sessions Judge at Tippera. The three men Dwarka Nath, a Mukhtear, Mangal Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, and Nebaran Roy, a Police writer, are being tried for the alleged murder on the 4th of March of Syed Ali who was shot dead by a gun shot. Only one witness was examined yesterday.

THE SERAJGUNGE TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

A Serajgunge telegram, dated yesterday, says that a young National Volunteer named Moti Lal Singh, son of Amrita Lal Singh, a Swadeshi leader, assaulted a young Mahomedan with a *ramdao* inflicting severe injuries. The wounded boy is lying in hospital in a precarious condition. A warrant has been issued for Moti Lal's arrest, but he has left the town to evade arrest. The local Mahomedans are said to be greatly excited over the case.

The Serajgunge looting cases will not come on for another ten days. The total arrests to date are, Salonga 56, Malka 39, and Dhukuria 20. The Gurkhas are still there.

THE KHULNA CONFERENCE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

A Khulna telegram, dated yesterday, says the case of Emperor *vs.* Benibhusen Roy and two others has commenced. They are charged with making seditious speeches at the recent Khulna District Conference. The case against Benibhusen has been postponed till the 24th, and the accused released on bail for Rs. 5,000. The other two accused have been discharged as the Government Pleader said the case against them was unsustainable.

BENGALIS IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The *Empire* understands that all the Bengalis who are employed in the service of Government in Lahore and certain other offices in the Punjab have been given two months' leave on full pay and sent to their homes.

THE COCONADA AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

With reference to the recent disturbance at Coconada, some of the leading Vakils, Merchants, and gentlemen of that town are convening a public meeting to-morrow to express regret and public disapproval at the recent disturbance at the English Club.

It is stated that there is no unrest or racial ill-feeling there.

The cause of the trouble was an alleged assault by Major D. C. Kemp, I. M. S., on a Matriculation student, who, the former alleges, grossly insulted him. After attacking the Club the mob threatened some Europeans in a house, and did some damage to the Church.

POLITICS TABOOED FOR STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

Mr. Bell, the Director of Public Instruction, has I understand, addressed a Circular to Heads of Colleges enquiring if there is any literary union or debating club in colleges and if so, what sort of subjects are discussed there. The object of the circular is to place an embargo upon the discussion of political questions at debating clubs.

A correspondent—a Mahomedan non-official gentleman, of high scholastic attainments, who holds a very high and influential status in the Mahomedan community—writes us as follows:—

"I am glad—and so I am sure every sane man in India will be—to see Mr. Morley stiffen a bit, in spite of his liberalism and doctrinaire attitude. But I do not think he has stiffened enough. Those who attempt to disturb the peace of the country, under whatever pretext, should receive no quarter."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. H. Summers, 93rd Burma Infantry, to be an Officiating Squadron Officer, pending absorption. Dated 25th May.

Lieutenant J. A. Collum, Double Company Office 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, to be an Officiating Squadron Officer, pending absorption. Dated 20th May.

28th Light Cavalry.—Major G. A. Arbuthnot, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander; Major F. Jollie, 4th Squadron Commander, to be 3rd Squadron Commander; Major E. Wintour, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander, *vice* Major F. C. Logan-Home appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 2nd March.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Major A. H. Dennys and Captain W. P. M. Sargent, to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Delamain, D.S.O. or until further orders. Dated 22nd March.

The following postings are ordered:—Captain R. Hoskyn, from No. 26 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, to No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery. Captain R. D. Crawford, from No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to No. 68 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

On arrival in India, Lieutenant G. W. Denison, R.E., is posted to the 5th (Mhow) Division.

On transfer from the Eastern Command, Captain C. C. H. Hogg, R. E., is posted to the 4th (Quetta) Division.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Lieutenant Saunders, 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to No. 3, Ammunition Column, and Lieutenant Ditmas, 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transfered No. 4, Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain Woodward, 54th Sikhs, has been selected for appointment as a Company Commander, Malay States Guides.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Cottrell, 49th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Cork, and Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, 64th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major Viscount Masscrene and Ferrard, D. S. O., 17th Lancers, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry.

Major Lang, 1st Gurkhas, is appointed Commandant of the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, is appointed 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.

2nd Lieutenant Kennedy, I. A., is appointed a Double Company Officer, 8th Gurkhas.

Major Liddell, R.E., is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from 11th November 1907.

Lieutenant Verney, Rifle Brigade, is appointed, Aid-de-Camp to the Governor of Queensland.

Sanction has been given to Officers holding, the appointment of Colonel on the Staff in India being granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Major Grimston, D. A. A. G., Rawalpindi Division, is appointed Officiating A. A. G. of that Division *vice* Colonel Keir on leave.

PENSIONS FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

New Scale Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction certain proposals of the Government of India, modifying the present regulations for pensions of Native ranks in the Indian Army.

The chief modifications are as follow:—Sowars, sepoys, and others ranking as such, will now receive Rs. 4 pension after 18 instead of after 21 years' service.

Naiks will receive Rs. 5 pension after 18 years' and Rs. 7 pension after 21 years' service.

Dafadars and Havildars will receive Rs. 7 after 18 years' and Rs. 8 after 21 years' and Rs. 9 after 24 years' service.

Jamadars will receive Rs. 16 after 20 years' and Rs. 20 after 24 years' service.

Risaldar-Majors, Subadar-Majors, Risaldars, and Subadars will receive Rs. 30 after 21 years' and Rs. 35 after 24 years' and Rs. 40 after 28 years' and Rs. 50 after 32 years' service.

The old superior rates of pension are abolished. This, of course, does not affect the rights of those at present eligible for the same.

The above are the ordinary pensions. There will also be a special class of pension to be granted to individuals of 15 years' service and upwards who are not eligible for an ordinary pension and who are ordered to be discharged either on the recommendation of a Medical Board or by award of the General Officer Commanding a Division or Brigade on account of physical or mental unfitness, attributable to causes beyond their control and not to malingering or indulgence in drink or drugs. These pensions will be:—Sepoy or Sowar Rs. 3, Naik Rs. 4, Havildar or Dafadar Rs. 5, Jamadar Rs. 12 (if discharged for incapacity under I. A. O. III, Rs. 10); Subadar-Risaldar or Risaldar Rs. 24. In each case after 15 years' service.

GOOD HARVEST IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

Reports from Afghanistan say that there has been a bumper wheat harvest in that country and that corn is much cheaper than last year.

(For other Telegrams see on page 6).

MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 2.

THE Steam Tramway has given to Matheran a false air of progress that does not properly belong to the station. In some directions there has been no progress at all, and in others the movement has been really retrograde. Life, at all the hotels, is daily disturbed, as it has been for years past, by the noise of gangs of coolies who come to remove the luggage of visitors who depart in the early morning. No one can sleep within fifty yards of these assemblies. They have often been complained of, and although they could easily be stopped, they continue, to the great annoyance of those who wish to sleep. To add insult to injury, a gang of servants,—heretofore invisible,—crowds about the departing visitor for *bakshceesh*. This should be sternly refused. Needless dirt is still a prominent feature in the hotels; dishes are still washed in a soup of refuse and dried without rinsing; and the cooking could be greatly improved, without an anna of additional expense, by better manipulation. When one observes the steadily increasing number of fat monkeys which gallop along the tin-roofs with the noise of a thunder-storm, one sees plainly how the quality of the hotel soup might be improved in quality at a very small outlay, without the aid of beef, mutton, or *bakri*. The chairs and tonjons have been steadily deteriorating for years: there is absolutely no fixed model, and even the rickshaws are rendered uncomfortable by the coolies, who will tilt the shafts until the passenger cannot sit upright. The Japanese model is too small for this country. The Wallace chair has been converted into a very uncomfortable vehicle by being hung out of level; it has served its purpose, more or less, for at least fourteen years, and now it demands improvement. A much better type, with side poles securing free space overhead and perfect distribution of weight, was used for a while by the late chair contractor and then disappeared. It cost little more than the older pattern and was far superior. This may be considered as a type of the progress indigenous to Matheran.

The hill, when first occupied, was intended to be a resort for rest, pure air, and recuperation from the heat of the plains, or the wear of life and labour in Bombay. It is now a place where laborious amusement takes the place of work just abandoned, whilst the real charms and attractions of the hill are forgotten. Matheran should have a large statue of *Buddha*, whose vacuous face renders him the patron saint of idleness, just to remind the visitor that repose does not come spontaneously to the busy man or woman, but must be most carefully cultivated.

Matheran is now in need of an institution that has flourished for many years at Mahableshwar, where the official tiger was appointed when shikar in the neighbourhood began to beslack. This beast enjoys a pension from Government, and his duty is to show himself in or about the station towards nightfall when other amusements begin to pall. Then the sportsmen turn out to perch all night in trees, but no self-respecting *shikari* would hurt the poor beast, even if he did burn a cartridge or two. Next morning the breakfast tables hum with thrilling stories. The official tiger is a member of the Ladies' Gymkhana, in token of which he wears a blue silk necktie, and he has been so carefully trained by His Excellency's Aide-de-Camps that if he meets a lady walking alone in the dusk, he promptly looks in another direction. If Matheran cannot secure a steady experienced tiger, an elderly panther might serve the purpose.

Gossip already runs on the construction of a new hotel, which is to be plain, clean, and decently served by a man trained to his business. If this enterprise is carried out, the location instead of being blocked on all sides with trees, should be one commanding some of the finest views on the hill—like the Sanitarium at Khandalla. Sick people, who must perforce spend much of their time in verandahs, would flock to such a place, and even healthy people would give it a preference.

There is one other matter that calls for early attention: the water supply is far from satisfactory in the matter of distribution. The heavy climb from Charlotte Lake to the level road is a great tax on the bullocks employed for this service. Mr. Chatterton has proved in Madras that an oil-engine and pump will raise water from wells for irrigation at a cheaper rate than the bullock. The same should hold true in this case, and if the water could be raised by power to the level road, a much smaller number of bullocks would effect the distribution, and with less loss by leakage. This is a subject well worthy of the consideration of the Matheran Municipality.

A last word about the railway accident on the hill on Sunday, the 26th ultimo. The breaking of an axle at a speed under five miles an hour, raises doubts about the quantity of metal used in all the axles that only a thorough investigation can set at rest. The wagon axles of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will bear bending double while cold without showing a crack. This would be a fair standard for the axles of the hill line. The tests could be carried out during the rains.

ESPERANTO.

Dr. John Pollen writes from Aden:—The Esperanto Flag is much in evidence on board ship. The learned doctor tells us that he contemplates giving an account, in English and Esperanto, of his recent Pilgrimage and Tour, in the shape of "The Story of the Flag." The Flag itself will tell its own tale from the moment it was unfurled in the presence of the Royal Duke and Duchess on board the steamer "Marmora" (on leaving Marseilles) till it was furled again and stowed away in the bundle of rugs, within sight of the white cliffs of Dover and its Kentish Home! It will tell how the Pyramids looked down on it in wonderment with their four-thousand-year-old eyes, as it moved over the sands of Egypt, and how the Sphinx smiled at it with puzzled and grim approval under the influence of Ladies' eyes! It will tell how it astonished Mount Sinai—where "Israel made their gods of gold although the trumpet blew so loud"—and how it shouted its message of Unity and Hope to the Babel of the Mahomedan world at Jeddah and from the heights above the sacred shrine of Mecca! It will describe its voyage down the Red Sea on a 'Pilgrim ship,' and how proudly it entered Bombay Harbour at the masthead—the cynosure of wondering eyes! How Government House, Malabar Point, next beheld it unfurled and how His Majesty of Afghanistan saluted it and how proudly "Lot's wife" bore it round the Harbour amidst the plaudits of the Fleet of "the King of Salt and Lord of Light-Houses." How thence it flashed to Guzerat and Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha and streamed from the turrets of the ancient castle of Radhanpur. How Karachi saw it next and how the Mirs and Pirs of Sind welcomed and acknowledged its sacred colour. How it delighted the eyes of the faithful at Bhawalpur and throughout the Punjab and how, like magic, it stilled the "Unrest" of the students at Aligarh. How it kissed the feet of the dream-like Taj and revived the drooping spirits of Agra. How it rushed through Gwalior and fingered longingly and lovingly over the wolds of Khandesh: how it descended and ascended the ghauts and nearly invaded the abodes of the gods at Mahableshwar; how finally it turned aside to Kathiawad—rousing the Rajputs, raising the hopes of the Jains and mollifying the followers of the Prophet from the sacred heights of Girnar and Palitana; how the capitals of Guzerat gave it a long welcome and farewell and how it appealed not in vain to the peoples of the East as the Symbol of Hope and Brotherhood.

The following letter has also come from Aden from Dr. Pollen, addressed to Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Sir Jehangir Cawasjee Jehangir, Sir Curimbhai Ebrahim, Mr. Anandji Nandji and other members of the John Kollen Entertainment Committee.

Karaj Amikoj,—I feel I have not thanked you half enough for all your great kindness and hospitality to me in Bombay!

It was indeed pleasant to be received by old friends as you received me on my return to Bombay, and I shall never forget the hearty welcomes that awaited me everywhere I went in India. I feel I have done very little indeed to deserve all this kindness. But you have most generously taken the will for the deed—and have been "to my virtues overkind" and to my "faults a little blind."

I have had a very happy time in the Orient and am a man without a grievance—either official or social.

India has proved to me not "the Land of Regrets" but "the Land of Happy Memories," and I only wish I could have done more to serve it.

Once more thanking you all most sincerely—and commending to your acceptance—"Esperanto," the Language of Hope,—I am, via fidela amiko,

(Sd.) JOHN POLLEN.

THE WIMBLEDON ELECTION.

Artists' Exhibition.

EMPIRE DAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

THE Wimbledon bye-election of 1907 will be historical in the annals of the advocates of Woman's Suffrage as the first election in which a candidate entered the lists as, first and foremost, a fighter for a Parliamentary vote for Women. That the Hon'ble Mr. Bertraud Russell would not succeed was a foregone conclusion in the minds of even his most energetic followers, but that did not deter them from making vigorous efforts to gain his election, and there were times during the ten strenuous days of his candidature when his chance improved considerably. These gleams of light in his cloud were the signals for renewed vigour in the campaign of the far better organised Chaplin Army. Had Mr. Russell been a Conservative as well as a Woman's Suffrage man, he would have cut much of the ground from under Mr. Chaplin's mature feet, for there are far more Conservatives in Wimbledon in favour of giving women a vote than there are Liberals who hold that view. Liberals shied from Mr. Russell's placards in every pronounced degree when they realised that he came to contest Wimbledon as a Suffragist. On the polling-day the constituency gleamed out in every direction in purple and gold, the Chaplin colours; motor-cars, waggonettes and carriages of all sorts bearing Chaplin flags, emblems and watchwords carried voters to the poll or whisked fervent well-wishers about, to rouse enthusiasm or whip up supine voters. The red, white and blue ribbons that proclaimed Mr. Russell's friends were few and far between while but one or two motor-cars for the transport of his supporters were visible in the streets. Vehicles for this were the more necessary as the great body of possible Liberal voters came largely from the artisan and workman class—men who get back from work by trains arriving just before eight o'clock, the hour the polling-booths close. An enormous crowd blocked the roads to the Station from seven o'clock, and it was a smart man who could make his exit in time to be whirled off to vote by friend or enemy, to enjoy himself exercising his right to the secret ballot. Wimbledon's preferential candidate got in by a large majority, close on seven thousand, Mr. Russell polling only 3,299 votes. The number voting in this election was 3,370 less than in 1906, which might go to prove that quite as many Liberals abstained from voting as did go to the poll. The Conservative majority shows a large increase and this is due to many causes, the most effective of which, in all probability, was the fact of Mr Chaplin's being a Derby winner, and secondly, the hard work done in his favour by the Tariff Reformers. The people were ingeniously and steadily taught that want of employment is the result of Free Trade, and that Protection means the keeping out of the hated foreign competitor. That neither statement is correct, it is not easy to prove in a moment, and meanwhile the cry gained in intensity in Wimbledon and won over nearly every idle worker who had a vote. The Liberals of the Constituency are both depressed and vexed by the failure of Mr. Russell to rally voters to his side. As a body, they never approved of him, for they feared his mixed opinions as tending to bring the Liberal minority to a lower level than at the 1906 election. It has done this with a vengeance: hence many tears. There is no teaching like that by experiment and Wimbledon must get some credit for having ventured on a novel one. The ladies who were the *raison d'etre* of Mr. Russell's appearance at Wimbledon, are not in the least disheartened, and will probably continue to send in doughty knights to try their fate in other bye-elections. They must, however, be careful to select the right sort of knight. The inimical "Daily Mail's" recent discussion of the type of man, highest in feminine favour, might be looked up before the next Parliamentary vacancy. A strong man, armed with a fine voice, unquenchable spirits, and a genuine turn for oratory should be moved and won over to stand on the Woman Suffrage plank. As it was, in Wimbledon the lady Suffragists worked with single-minded enthusiasm for Mr. Russell and deserved more success than he met with. They must rest content—until the next time—with the knowledge that this election marks an epoch in Parliamentary strife, that of having driven in the thin end of the wedge on which women hope to build up their position as voters on Imperial questions.

The selection of a flower-emblem for use on Empire Day (May the 24th) is still disturbing the minds of Imperialists who attach importance to these remnants of heraldry. The humble daisy is proposed as a simple and easily found flower. Its ubiquity in all the temperate zones of the Empire is much in its favour, but what of India and Africa? How could these torrid places raise daisies? The sun-flower's attitude and colour is really more in keeping with the proud thoughts that Empire Day suggests, and though it is a flower that does not blossom of its own sweet will, it could easily be grown all over the Empire. From the manly button-hole, of course, its size would banish it, but once chosen as an Imperial emblem, ingenious gardeners would quickly produce a dwarf variety as intense and patriotic as the giant sun-flower which so gorgeously "rays round with flame its disc of gold."

The "Society of Artists at Work" have had a ten days' exhibition at Prince's Skating Rink, under distinguished patronage. Demonstrations in the making or designing of many things were given by clever artists, and revealed to interested crowds how the beautiful exhibits were contrived. It all seemed easy of accomplishment, just as the most delicate sleight-of-hand seems the simplest thing in the world in the hands of an adept. But it was all the while manifest that only the genius of an artist can direct the slender weapons that carry out his schemes. Book-binding, enamelling, spinning and weaving, basket-making, lace, the setting of jewellery and of mosaics, wood-carving, colour-printing, and many other dainty crafts were carried through their successive phases in public. Perhaps one of the most surprising and elusive as to how the effect was produced was the sketching on velvet of a peacock's plumage, by means of a red hot art poker, not one of the hearth species, but of fine steel. How this glorified poker work could accomplish this miracle, the uninitiated could only guess, but there it was, the result of the application of an unqualified red hot steel. The carpet-weaving of the Dun-Emer Guild of Dundrum, Co. Dublin, of which Miss Gleeson is the Secretary, has taken medals and first prizes, notably the silver medal of the Milan International Exhibition. In designs and colours the carpets are very beautiful and their lasting capacity is as great as that of the best Indian carpets. Fortunately they command a good price already, twenty-five shillings the square yard being the minimum rate. A Co-operative Society of Young Girls form the Guild and under the energetic direction of Miss Gleeson weave these carpets. Some were being woven at the Exhibition. They are made to order in any design, size or colour-scheme required. It is certainly an admirable use to put the wool of Irish sheep to, and bids fair to revive the designing talent that has lain dormant too long in Ireland. Book-binding and enamelling work are two branches of the same Guild carried out under the tutelage of two other ladies of independent means and enterprising brain, who turn out from their department the finest exhibits in these artistic crafts. If a few more women of leisure and ability would devote some of their time systematically to a further useful and interesting renaissance of art life in Ireland, it would do more to lull the spirit of discontent than all the political harangues of idle agitators.

Between the Dowager Empress of Russia, the Colonial Premiers with their wives and daughters, Prince Fushimi, King Chulalongkorn and sundry other great people, this year will stand out in red letters in England's list of famous visitors. Before many more years elapse it will become quite a common event for crowned heads to accept invitations to shoot in the royal game-preserves of one another's distant dominions. If peace does not by that time prevail throughout the world it will not be the fault of Kings and Princes, but more probably of the Hague Peace Conference which, by thrusting Peace Conventions under all royal noses, provokes to actions of a very opposite character. "Don't try to avoid a bunker," is the advice of an experienced golfer, "for that's the surest way of driving into it." This maxim might be taught at the Hague office for the Conciliation of Nations and bear more fruit than perpetual proposals for general disarmament.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

IN AUSTRALIA.

The Hat Trick.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

MORTON'S DEFEAT.

J. W. Morton ran fairly well at Manchester on Saturday, winning his heat in the 220 yards handicap, but he fared rather badly when defending the Nicholson Challenge Cup on Tuesday. The trophy is for 100 yards and open to members of the South London Harriers. It was disappointing to find J. P. George an absentee and most people expected the champion to win nicely. He commenced slowly, however, and failed to finish with his usual rush and was unplaced, behind L. F. Tremeer, A. Longhurst and H. Watson in the short time of 10 4/5 secs. Morton will have to do a lot better than this to score at the championship, but he knows what he is about and is perhaps wise not to hurry his preparation.

Another champion, who appears to be a long way from his best form, is A. T. Yeomans, the two miles walking champion. He was expected to go near record for 11 miles at the Bristol Post Office Sports, but was a long way out of it. Still another surprise was forthcoming at the Coventry meeting where the Sparkhill Harriers defeated the Birchfield Harriers in the team race. The National champion team, however, lacked A. Underwood and A. J. Robertson, which explains matters.

PROFESSIONAL RUNNERS.

Alfred Shrubb, the famous Horsham stayer, has arrived in New York and is stated to be anxious to get on a match with Thomas Longboat, the wonderful Indian runner. All sorts of rumours have been flying around regarding Longboat, who was said to have been suspended by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association. Later came news of his success in the Boston Marathon race, which pointed to the rumour being wrong or a reinstatement. Longboat would certainly be a worthy opponent for Shrubb at any distance above twelve miles, as the Englishman is at his best from two to five miles and then gradually deteriorates. Most sportsmen, however, hope Longboat will not be lost to the amateur ranks and that we shall see him spinning at the Olympic Games next year.

IN AUSTRALIA.

A. B. Postle of Australia proved his superiority over B. R. Day of Blackpool some time ago, but as the Irishman was not satisfied, agreed to another series of matches. These were recently decided at the Boulder Race course, Kalgoorlie, the distances being 200

just got the better of Linacre, while Olympian and four others which were entered for the Derby, were well behind. Yesterday the Payne Stakes attracted All Black, St. Petersburgh and other good animals. Victory rested with Mr W. R. Wyndham's filly Maya, 8st 3lbs., St. Petersburgh, 8st. 13lbs., being next with All Black, 8st. 4lbs., and Quappelle, 8st 3lbs., dead heating for third place. This shows Maya to be smart, while the peformance of the son of Pietermaritzburg, quite disposes of All Black's Derby chances

CRICKET.

C. B. Fry has not yet made his appearance in county cricket, and in the meanwhile Tom Hayward is making hay while the sun shines. His scores of 161 against Essex and 90 against Hants demonstrated that last season's champion can score rapidly when he is so disposed. In the former, there were a 5 and fifteen 4's and ten 3's in the latter score. Another big score was Whitehead's 130 (not out) for Leicestershire and Lancs. and almost as good was M. W. Payne's 129 for Chambridge and Lancs. Then Woolley of Kent only failed by a single run to register a century against Northamptonshire, and Turneliffe reached 92 for Yorkshire and Somerset, R. Relf 82 for Sussex and Warwickshire and C. McGahey 80 and the Rev. F. H. Gillingham 77 for Essex and Sussex.

THE BOWLERS.

Generally speaking the wickets have favoured bowlers of late and some of the trundlers have done big things. The easy win of Surrey over Essex was greatly due to J. N. Crawford taking 11 wickets for 66 runs. Fielder 7 for 51, and Blythe, 6 for 29, were chief factors in Kent's win over M. C. C., though S. J. Snooke of the South African team secured 5 for 45 on behalf of the beaten side. Humphreys also bowled very well for Kent against North-Hants, his 8 for 42 and 5 for 26 materially assisting the champions to win. Hirst, 6 for 56, Rhodes 5 for 72, Haigh 3 for 12 and Bennett 6 for 65 were the chief bowlers in the Yorks and Gloucestershire match at Bristol, which the former only just won with three wickets in hand.

THE HAT TRICK.

The Hat Trick was performed by Hallam during the Notts and Leicester match, he dismissing three batsmen with consecutive balls in the second innings of Leicestershire, when his average was 5 wickets for 28 runs, Wass also securing the same numbers at a like cost. Perhaps the best bowling feat of the week, however, was that by H. J. Goodwin for Cambridge University against Lancashire, he taking 7 for 33 and 5 for 29, so that he is pretty certain of his blue. Another fine performance was accomplished by C. F. Lyttelton who shaped well with the bat, and second 5 wickets for 33 runs Naturally, with such bowling and Payne's batting, the Lancashire players went under badly and were defeated by an innings and 204 runs.

ITEMS.

The Jam of Navanagar, or "Ranji" as he is best known in cricket circles, has sent 200 guineas and promised an annual subscription of 100 guineas to the Sussex County Club, for which he used to play.

Messrs Spooner and Tyldesley of Lancashire, Hirst of Yorkshire, Hutchings (Kent) and Hayward (Surrey) are named as certaintics for the Australian tour, and Jackson (Yorks) and Fry (Sussex) as probables. These, with Lilley Knox, Haigh, Fielder and Rhodes, would make up a splendid twelve and it would be a job to know which to leave out.

Anthony, a once well known Nottingham cricketer, has just died at the early age of 31 years.

L. J. Tancred of South Africa played for the M. C. C. against Derbyshire this week and, with 31 to his credit, was top score in the second innings.

IN GENERAL.

In future the Scottish Football season will close on April 30th, the same as in England.

Six English Lacrosse players defeated six of the Capitals Lacrosse team in a flying squadron (relay) and winning race at Manchester this week.

Peter Latham regained the tennis championship of the world by beating Fairs by 7 sets to 3. Fairs and Eustice Miles, however, vanquished Latham and Jay Gould in a four-handed game by 3 sets to 2, the ex-professional and amateur champions thus defeating the present champions mainly through the splendid form of miles.

The Billiard Association has decided to introduce legislation to stop the cradle cannon and pendulum strokes.

During a foursome at Guildford a few days since, J. H. Taylor accomplished a hole in one stroke. Another wonderful shot is reported from a course through which a salmon river flows. The ball fell into the river and killed a 21 lbs. salmon, which is a new method of "fishin."

There is now evey reason to expect G. Tonns of Australia and D. Barry of England to meet for the professional sculling championship of England sometime in the autumn.

The date for the Tourist Trophy Race in the Isle of Man has been altered to May 30th.

Rain has sadly marred the opening of the Polo season, and "no play to-day" has been the usual cry at the chief grounds.

N. F. Home-Brown, an old Cape Town boy, is Captain of the Oxford University Swimming Club.

Baseball has come to stay this time, now that the football clubs have taken up the game in earnest.

AMALGAMATION OF S. M. AND MADRAS RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

The *Madras Mail* concludes the article on the future of the Madras Railway thus :—

The decision of the Secretary of State shows potentialities of greater advantage to Madras trade than any other alternative division of the Madras Railway which has yet been put forward. But if these are to materialise, and if Madras is to gain the full benefit which appears to be within the power of Government, the proposed re-arrangement must take the form of a complete amalgamation of the existing Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway systems with an extension to Wadi. A further new system must be worked by the administration, with head-quarters in Madras, under suitable contracts providing for the reconciliation of the conflicting interests of the rival ports of Bombay, Madras, and Marmagao, and possibly also of Madras and Vizagapatam. The contract should also provide for relations between the new Company and the South Indian Railway in connection with the construction of new lines in the Salem and Coimbatore districts, possibly by a system of a joint line. We would therefore commend these proposals to the support of the Government of the Madras and of all interested in the development of trade and the increased commercial prosperity of the Madras Presidency.

Provided the monsoon is not abnormally severe, it is hoped to run the Nilgiri Railway up to Lovedale in November. The line between Lovedale and Ootacamund will not be ready till April under the present circumstances. It is hoped that the railway will be able to run into Ootacamund in April or May. The Pioneers will remain in Ootacamund till September as there are labour difficulties.

JUMNA BRIDGE TOLLS ABOLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

The Bridge tolls on the Allahabad-Jumna, Delhi-Jumna, and Tonse Bridges of the East Indian Railway have been abolished from the 1st of June. Notice boards, announcing that the bridges are free of all tolls, will be exhibited on the bridges. For the benefit of the public regulation of traffic and the control of the roadways, the bridges have been taken over by the Engineering Department of the Railway.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, and

THE ARBUTHNOT TRIAL.

Negotiations with Rajah V. Kishun Bahadur.

DUBASH AS HOSTILE WITNESS

EXPECTATIONS FROM MANGANESE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

At the hearing of the Arbuthnot case yesterday, Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy Moodeliar was called Mr. Powell applied to his Worship for permission to treat Rajah Sir Savalai as a hostile witness so far as the putting of leading questions was concerned. His Worship remarked that he could not give him such permission at that stage until he heard the questions and answers. If, in examination, witness showed himself hostile he would then consider, the point.

Examined by Mr. Powell, Sir Savalai Ramasami Mudelliar said:—I have been the Dubash of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., for 23 or 24 years and I am under great obligation to Sir George Arbuthnot. I received a diamond star publicly presented by Sir George Arbuthnot. Sir George asked me to go to Rajah V. Kishun, Bahadur, to settle with him about the fixed deposit of Rs. 3,50,000 on 13th of October 1906. I received a letter from Sir George Arbuthnot and in consequence I went to Sir Georges chambers in the Madras Club at once and saw him. He was very sorry he told me that he was in financial difficulty. He also told me that he had to pay on Monday 3 1/2 lakhs to Rajah V. Kishun Bahadur and that he could not see his way to pay it unless he received money from Mr. P. Macfadyen. He also told me plainly that if the members of the Venkatagiri family could be persuaded to renew their fixed deposits the way would be made smooth for him. He told me Rs. 1,20,000 would fall due after four or five months to the Rajah of Venkatagiri but he did not tell me how he would be able to pay Rajah V. Kishun, Bahadur. I asked him how he expected to have his way made smooth and he said he expected £50,000 from manganese in April. I do not know if it was the value of the manganese or the profits derivable from it that he mentioned. He said he was expecting £50,000 from manganese to be remitted from London in April. It was a delicate matter and I could not press him for more. I went to Venkatagiri on the evening of the 13th of October and arrived there next morning. After seeing the Rajah of Venkatagiri I saw Rajah V. Kishun, Bahadur, and told him I had come there on Arbuthnot's business. Sir George Arbuthnot asked me to go to Venkatagiri as his friend. I told Rajah V. Kishun, Bahadur, they feel a difficulty about paying you three and a half lakhs due on Monday and requested me to request you to renew the deposit for that amount. I told him they expected £50,000 from manganese. When Rajah V. Kishun, Bahadur, hesitated to comply with my request I told him that if he did not do so there would be danger. I said nothing to reassure him as I was sent to request him and not to persuade him. I do not know why I was sent there when I could neither exercise influence on the Rajah nor did exercise any influence. Sir George thought perhaps my carrying the request as a friend would make it doubly strong. What influence can I have over a Rajah?

At this stage his Worship told Mr. Powell he could treat the witness as hostile.

Witness continuing said :—Till Sir George sent me to Venkatagiri I thought they were perfectly safe. When he told me they could not pay the three and a half lakhs I thought, as a business man, that it could not be possible for the firm to continue. I understood Sir George to say it was a temporary difficulty, but as a business man I thought it otherwise. I made the Rajah understand that the firm was in temporary difficulties. I said nothing about the price of manganese being low at the time. I know nothing about manganese. I did not say if he pressed for payment they would have to suspend payment and that I would also lose heavily. I did not mention any particular sum. I was not asked to state that I had also money and that I would lose heavily; it was a little persuasion on my own account. I had Rs. 10,000 in fixed deposit and Rs. 30,000 security I had shipments unclosed and I now know my security was intact. I stood to lose Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. I never had more than Rs. 70,000 of my money at any time with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. In August I reduced my deposit from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 10,000. Three years ago I began reducing my deposit with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

Before I left Venkatagiri the arrangement come to by me with the Rajah was that he should get Rs. 500 interest on his fixed deposit and it was also arranged that he should be paid Rs. 50,000 for the wedding of his daughter.

To the Court:—Rajah said he would renew his deposit under certain conditions. He said his daughter's wedding was coming off and he would want Rs. 50,000. He also wanted the interest to be paid at once.

Rajah Sir Savalay Ramaswmy Moodalliar was further examined in chief by Mr. Powell. In the course of his evidence he said :—

I communicated with Sir George Arbuthnot on my return from Venatagiri. I told him I spoke to Rajah Kishun, Bahadur, and that we had come to an arrangement that Rs. 50,000 was to be paid within six months; interest to be paid at once and that the Rajah had sent his servant. Sir George agreed to the terms proposed by the Rajah and to the arrangements we had come to at Venkatagiri. I don't remember whether Sir George said that the Firm's money was all locked up and that they would pay Rs. 50 000 from a draft of £5,000 which they expected in April next. Subramaniam pressed for a larger sum than Rs. 50,000 and it was ultimately agreed that a further payment of Rs. 50,000 should be made in nine months. On Friday, 19th October Subramaniam came to me. We both went to Sir George; then a final agreement was arrived at. It was that the interest of Rs. 17,500 should be paid at once: Rs. 50,000 by a bond payable in six months. It was not a bond, but a fixed deposit receipt payable in six months; Rs. 50,000 by a fixed deposit receipt payable in nine months; Rs. 2½ lakhs by a fixed deposit receipt payable in a year. Sir George said that the deposit receipts would be ready the following day. It was understood that the cheque for interest was to be paid at once. I saw the cheque given at once for Rs. 17,500. This was on Saturday.

On Saturday I was present at the office when a cheque for Rs. 17,500 and a paper were given to Subramaniam. I cannot say if it was given to Krishniah. I am certain I took Subramaniam to Sir George on Saturday the 20th. It is to Subramaniam Sir George gave the cheque and papers. I may have told Mr. Short that on that day (Saturday) 20th at 1-30 p. m. Krishniah accompanied by another servant of the Rajah came to the office when the cheque for Rs. 1,75,000 was handed to him together with renewed fixed deposit receipts. If I did say this to Mr. Short it would be correct.

His Worship.—What is the reason for your now giving another version?

I told him what I remembered at that time.

His Worship—Then you told Mr. Short what was incorrect?

Yes, in my presence Krishniah did not ask the cheque to be drawn in his favour. I did not tell Krishniah that Sir George had informed me that as Krishniah did not possess power of attorney from the Rajah the cheque could not be drawn in his name. Krishnish did not tell Sir George in my presence that he had authority from the Rajah to collect the whole of the fixed deposit, therefore the cheque might be drawn in his name. I was present till the cheque and the receipts were handed over to Krishniah; then I left. I did not take Krishniah out of Sir George's room. Krishniah came to my room before going away and told me that he did not get the cheque in his own name because Sir George said he was not empowered to receive a cheque in his name.

Sir Henry King submitted that all this could not be evidence against his client unless on the assumption that Rajah Sir Ramasawmy Moodeliar continued to act as his Agent.

His Worship remarked that he was admitting all that evidence on the assumption that Krishniah was going to be called.

Mr. Powell said he was going to call him.

Witness continuing said :—While I was in Sir George's room there was no conversation about the way in which this cheque was to be paid. I did not see Mr. Sutherland Orr at the office on Saturday the 20th. I do not know if he was there at all.

Asked whether it was a fact he had received a remittance from Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co. for the benefit of the accused, witness replied, "None whatsoever."

Mr. Powell applied for a summons to be issued to Mr. Brightwell of Messrs. Orr, Gavid and Brightwell to produce the Cash Book of 30th October showing the payment of Rs. 4,000 by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. or Mr. J. H. Peebles to Mr. Orr for legal charges.

Mr. Wellman examined by Mr. Powell said :—This is a telegram, dated 20th October in Sir George's handwriting to Magdala, London despatched at 1-38. p.m. When interpreted it means :—"Give early information to Arbuthnot Latham and Co." I see this telegram is from London to George Arbuthnot of Madras. It is dated 18th October and when decoded it means :—What, do you want to discontinue operations? How soon? Do your utmost to continue operations three weeks; there is a probability we can then remit further. We trust that you are wrong about confidence shaken and panic imminent. In any event do not stop payment unless absolutely necessary."

THE STRANDING OF S.S. "GOA."

Gallant Rescue by Messrs. Emerson and Innes.

EULOGY FROM GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Last August the s.s. "Goa" left Calcutta for Chittagong and was stranded on a sandbank near Kukri Mukri Island where the native passengers, numbering eighty, were landed. The rescue ship "Megna" took off the crew and European passengers from the "Goa" but were unable to approach the island on which the native passengers were camped. Information was conveyed to Barisal of the plight of the passengers and as the weather threatened to become stormy and so cut off all hopes of immediate assistance Mr. Emerson and Captain Innes, I. M. S., came down in a Government steam launch and in spite of considerable danger attempted the rescue with the launch and some country boats. They were piloted through intricate channels by local fishermen and made a somewhat dangerous journey overland from the north to the south side of the island and finally rescued two ten officers, men and sixty-three passengers, returning to shore a few hours before the weather broke up.

The facts came to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal some weeks afterwards partly from the tour diaries of the Officers concerned and partly from comments in Indian newspapers in which His Honour was pleased to notice that due credit was given to Messrs. Emerson and Innes for their courage and humanity by several journals which had previously attacked their official conduct with great severity and even unfairness. His Honour has caused exhaustive enquiries to be made into the circumstances attending the rescue, and he is satisfied that it made demands for the exercise of prompitude and patience which were worthily discharged and in a manner houourable to both the services to which the Officers belong. His Honour considers that the circumstances hardly justify the recommendation of the Officers for the Humane Society's Medal or for a decoration, yet they are such as will no doubt be a source of gratification to the Government of India to whose favourable notice he has the pleasure in bringing the conduct of these two gentlemen.

In acknowledging the receipt of an account of this rescue the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department says in reply :—I am to say that the Governor-General in Council has noted with pleasure the prompt and courageous action of Mr. Emerson and Captain Innes in going, at considerable danger to themselves to the rescue of the shipwrecked passengers. I am to request that with the permission of His Honour the Lieut.-Governor an expression of the acknowledgment of His Excellency in Council may be conveyed to these Officers, I am to add that in the opinion of the Government of India the behaviour of the Government steam launch "Larna" and of the country boats which helped in the work of rescue deserves acknowledgment, and to suggest for His Honour's consideration whether their services might not be suitably rewarded with a gift of money."

POLICE vs. PRESS.

The Case Against the "Indian Daily News."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

At the High Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Chitty took up the case of Hem Chandra Lahiri *vs.* Barrow and another of the *Indian Daily News*. In this suit, the plaintiff, who is an Inspector in the Calcutta Police, claims Rs. 3,000 as damages from the *Indian Daily News* for alleged defamation by the publishing of certain articles in connection with what is known as the Sova Bazaar Tragedy. It was alleged that the articles in question reflected on the plaintiff's character.

Counsel for the defence, Mr. Knight, framed the following issues :—

(1) Is this suit barred by limitation?

(2) Do the articles complained of apply to plaintiff?

(3) Are the articles complained of capable of the construction alleged by the plaintiff in paragraph 6 of the plaint?

(4) Were the articles complained of published in respect of matters of public interests; and, if so, are they a fair and honest criticism of, and comment on, proceedings in the trial of Grish Goalla, and on reports of the said proceedings, published in the Press?

(5) Is plaintiff entitled to any and what damages?

Mr. Chuckerbutty, for the plaintiff, accepted the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th issue. As regards the 4th issue, he objected to the words: "and on reports of the said proceedings published in the Press." These reports, he said, may be untrue reports.

The case is proceeding.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Students Warned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 4.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Aligarh College, the findings of the Committee of Enquiry into the recent disturbances, were adopted, and a vote of thanks was passed for the members of the Committee for the valuable time spent by them in the interests of the College.

The Trustees also passed a resolution disapproving entirely of the conduct of the students in resorting to a general strike, and warning them that, henceforth, any breach of discipline will be severely dealt with.

The question of forming a syndicate of Trustees was postponed to the annual meeting.

The Trustees passed a vote of thanks to Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, who was ill at Bombay and could not attend, for his great, valuable and enduring services to the community and to the College. They expressed entire confidence in his leadership and prayed for his speedy recovery.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "SCINDIA."

The Anchor Line s. s. *Scindia* is due to arrive at Bombay this evening with the following passengers :—

1st Class—Mr P E Keane, Miss Deacon, Mrs G S Curtis, 2 infants and ayah.

2nd Class—Mr D Cameron.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JUNE 1.

THE VICEROY.

It is said, in connection with the Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad in the coming cold weather, that His Excellency will first proceed to Aurangabad from Calcutta, and after visiting the Ellora Caves will travel by the H. G. V. line to Hyderabad. His Highness' Government have deputed Mr. Fazil Muraj, Superintending Engineer, to Aurangabad, for which place he will start on the 5th instant, to examine the roads and buildings there, and to arrange about the necessary improvements for His Excellency's accommodation. *Apropos* of the Ellora Caves, Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, will visit the place next week, His Excellency's visit being private.

A BRIDGE TOURNAMENT.

A very interesting function for lovers of Bridge was got up by Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, on Thursday evening at his residence. About 35 ladies and gentlemen assembled, most of whom are excellent players. The tournament began at 4-30 and continued till nearly 8 o'clock. Four prizes were awarded, two for ladies and two for gentlemen. The Ladies' 1st prize consisted of two gold mohurs set as a brooch, which was won by Mrs. Macdonald; and the Ladies' 2nd prize was a brooch of one gold mohur. won by Miss Reid. The Gentlemen's prizes consisted of a pair of sleeve-links of gold 4-anna pieces and a scarf-pin of a gold 2-anna piece, which were carried away, respectively, by Major Benn and Mr. Homan. It goes without saying that every arrangement was made to make the evening enjoyable and lively.

A ROBBERY.

Much sympathy is expressed all round for Mrs. Benn over her loss of jewellery to the extent of about Rs. 3,000. The Secunderabad Police are very energetic about tracing the criminal, but up to now no clue has been found. There is also general dissatisfaction regarding the want of proper control and supervision over domestic servants in the Cantonment. Thefts of late have become very common, and new comers to the station are generally the sufferers, who are obliged to entertain any servant that may be forthcoming without any recommendation or reference. In the absence of a respectable private firm for the supply of domestic servants, such as are found in the chief cities, it behoves the authorities to direct the police to keep a register of these men, containing full details about their antecedents and identification, as otherwise all their energies after the event will be nothing better than shutting the stable-door after the horse is away. And even if the actual culprit be found, it is a poor consolation for the owner to see him sent to jail for a few months without any chance of his recovering his property.

TREASURY BUILDINGS.

Most of the buildings containing the Government treasuries in the districts are in a very unsafe condition, and it will be news to many that a good number of the tahsil treasuries are still located in mud huts. A scheme is now before the Government for the construction and improvement of these buildings throughout the Dominions. Thousands of rupees, even lakhs, are spent year after year in all manner of costly and vapid luxuries, but no thought is given to the state of public buildings and offices, with the result that the majority of them are unfit for the purposes for which they are intended and unworthy of the Premier State of India. The Financial Minister is quite alive to this circumstance, and it is due almost entirely to his efforts that this initial step is being taken. It is hoped that the other Departments will claim his attention in due course.

THE STUD FARM.

His Highness' Government has decided to remove the Stud Farm from Sangareddi to Hingoli. The chief inducement for choosing this place seems to be the existence there of the buildings which were recently vacated by the Hyderabad Contingent. The climate is said to be quite congenial for the purpose, as the Mahratwadi ponies bred and brought from there amply testify. There was some apprehension about fodder; but the result of investigations made by the authorities, is that the supply can be obtained locally without much difficulty.

AURANGABAD ART SCHOOL.

It is now under the contemplation of the Government to improve the Art School at Aurangabad and raise it to the standard of a College. This is the only institution of its kind in His Highness' Dominions, the only other one, which is at Bidar, having a very elementary character. A number of mills and other industries have sprung up in the Aurangabad Division within the last two years, and the extended scope of this institution will be of very great practical help to the ryots and merchants of the place. There are also other centres of equal importance in the Dominions, such as Warangal, Gulbarga, etc., where manufactures of various articles are carried on to a great extent which find a good market elsewhere. These places also may be improved by the establishment of industrial institutions for the training of young men.

A MOTOR SPECIALIST.

His Highness has been pleased to order the selection and appointment of a specialist, who will be placed in charge of his motors. His salary is fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month and it is expected that he will shortly arrive from England.

THE TANK BUND.

The members of the Boat Club, which is located at the end of the Husain Sagar Tank Bund, have made a requisition to His Highness' Government for the band which plays every Saturday on the Bund (on the Stand at the middle of the Bund) to play on the platform over the archway facing the Club premises. The authorities are not agreeable to the change, as it will be too far away from Chudderghat. Moreover, the proposed platform will be very inconvenient, as the road there will be always crowded by jutkas and other traffic going to Secunderabad from the lower Bund road, which meets the main road lower down towards Chudderghat; and therefore the change, if at all, will be beneficial only to the few members of the Club. As it is, the band plays only once a week, and it is hoped Chudderghat will not be deprived of that luxury, especially as the members of the Boat Club can always obtain any one of the bands from the Cantonment.

THE MINISTER'S BANQUET.

As already announced, the State Banquet in honour of His Highness the Nizam's Birthday took place at the Minister's City Palace at 8-15 p.m. to-day. Covers were laid for 135, three tables being arranged one beside the other in the big Dining Hall. The function was a very elaborate one. The grounds and buildings were tastefully decorated and illuminated, and the Nizam's Garrison Band was in attendance. The Hon'ble the Resident and almost all the officers of Secunderabad and Bolarum were present with their ladies, besides the chief nobles and officials of His Highness' Government. The officers and others entitled to wear uniform were in white dress uniform. His Excellency the Minister and Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, received the guests, the latter as usual being in charge of the whole arrangement. At the close of the dinner, the usual toasts in honour of His Majesty the Emperor and of His Highness the Nizam were proposed by the Minister and the Hon'ble the Resident, respectively, which were drunk with great enthusiasm. On the gentlemen joining the ladies in the Drawing-room, Monsieur A. Menier, of Paris, entertained the guests with some of his tricks for which he is known as the Human Ostrich, swallowing candles, burning embers, hot spoons, and so on. The Hon'ble the Resident retired a little after 11 o'clock, and was soon followed by the guests.

GURKHA AMOK AT SILCHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4

The *Pioneer's* Eastern Bengal correspondent says that there has been a row in Silchar Bazaar, but that it has no political significance. The facts of the case are that one of the Gurkhas from Idjal got drunk and run amok in the Bazaar, where he was naturally severely handled. Another Gurkha who tried to get him away was also beaten. Both men were taken to the Hospital by the Police. One has since been removed, but the other is still in hospital. No arrests have been made and all the districts are reported to be quiet.

MAJOR MOIR'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

Major Moir, I. M. S., who underwent a serious operation for blood poisoning is still in a serious condition and much concern is felt for him.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

Indore, Mr. Scott Advocate General; Cawnpore Bharucha and Company, Marine Street; Indore, Mr Scott, Advocate General; Phulera, N. G. B. P. Kirtikar G. I. P. Railway Medical Office; Narnaul, Alibax Bopari Indian c/o Haji-Abdulsajan bari Dudamecan; Burbanpur, Amerally Baberchee Bararoad house No. 6; Satara City, Kandalkar sores offices; Bhavnagar, Verdhi; Mutton Cantt, Lady Barrett, Con, Company.

SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 1.

There was quite a nice gathering at Mrs. Lampen's house on Tuesday for tennis and badminton, and vigorous games were played. Mrs. Lampen has just come from England, and it was surprising to find how quickly she had transformed the dilapidated bungalow and the very jungly garden into order and neatness: the tennis court is a very good one and promises to be very popular.

On Monday we were all bidden to the hospitable house of the Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, to a Bridge Tournament: the afternoon happened to be a cool one, and punctually by 5 o'clock everyone had assembled. A spacious shamiana had been erected, tastefully decorated with palms and foliage plants; eight tables had been arranged, and an elaborately worked out plan of the tables and players was hung up in the centre of the tent. Each player was provided with a scoring sheet and pencil, and a printed card with the names of the partners for each game. When the bell rang, all the players settled down in earnest. The handicapping had been most carefully thought out and must have involved a great deal of care and trouble. During the play, refreshments of every kind and description were handed round and the iced drinks were much appreciated. All play was over before 8 o'clock, which shows how well the affair had been organized. The rules were that each one of the party at a table dealt in twice, and every individual played with different partners at different tables according as they had been handicapped. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Little: they were unique, and testified to the good taste of the host.

Mrs. MacDonald won the first prize—two gold mohurs set as a brooch; Miss Reid won the second prize—a single gold mohur also set as a brooch. The consolation prize was won by Mrs. Powys Lane—a quarter gold mohur mounted on a gold safety pin. The first prize for men was won by Major Benn—four half gold mohurs mounted as sleeve links; and the man's consolation prize was won by Mr. Homan—a quarter gold mohur mounted as a pin. It was a very nice idea: all the prizes being coins of the Hyderabad State, they will act as souvenirs of Hyderabad as well as remembrances of our kind and genial host. The tournament was a great success and enjoyed by everyone, and we cannot but feel grateful to anyone who helps to make us forget the hot weather and all its attendant discomforts, and who makes the time pass in such a pleasant and entertaining manner. The dresses of the ladies were costly and pretty. We noticed Mrs. Yate wearing some very good old lace on her pretty muslin frock, and a becoming mushroom shaped hat. Mrs. Duxbury was wearing a very becoming hat with lovely pale blue feathers. Mrs. Little wore biscuit-coloured crepon and a toque with prettily shaded roses. Mrs. Patton-Bethune wore a spotted muslin dress over white satin, which looked smart. Mrs. Powys Lane was in a becoming blue dress, Mrs. Dale wore a very pretty flowered muslin and a becoming lace hat. Mrs. MacDonald was dressed in cream-coloured cloth; Mrs. Gough in a white dress, and a very Parisian looking hat trimmed with marguerites.

There has been a most unfortunate occurrence at Bowenpilly, Mrs. Benn, the wife of Major Benn, of the 33rd. Light Cavalry, having lost all her jewellery: it seems to have been taken out of her room. The jewellery was locked up in a small cabinet, and this cabinet was spirited away some time in the afternoon, when Major and Mrs. Benn were sitting outside. Mrs. Benn hopes soon to hear some news of it as she has offered a handsome reward.

The theatricals, which nearly fell through as so many artistes had left the station, are still on the tapis and we hope they will really come off some time during the rains.

THE ETON DINNER AT SIMLA.

Lord Minto's Guests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Lord Minto's guests at the Eton dinner at Viceregal Lodge here to night comprises the Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, Mr. C. L. Dundas, Mr. G. B. H. Fell, Lieut Colonel H. B. Thornhill, Lieut Col. C. B. Eastwood, Mr. A. R. Jelf, Major H. D. Bramwell, Captian R. F. M. Sims, Captain O. B. Walker, Captain the Hon'ble W. G. S. Cadogan, Captain N. J. C. Livingstone Learmouth, Captain the Hon'ble A Annesley, Mr. S. P. Charrington, Captain Lord Francis Scott, Mr. R. H. Leatham, Mr. W. R. Styles and Mr. E. L. Pope.

TEMPERATURE AND THE FACTORY REPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a curious mistake in the Report of the Factory Committee on the Mill Industry, published by you. The Committee say that the "Variations of Temperature" in India are as great as in England. This is totally incorrect so far as India generally is especially mentioned. It is exactly the opposite.—Yours etc.,

ENGLISHMAN.

With regard to the impressions of Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, published in our yesterday's issue, in respect of the Factory Committee's report, we are requested to say that Mr. Fazalbhoy's opinion in reference to fixing the working time to twelve hours is as under :—"It is not justifiable to prevent a robust man from working more than twelve hours a day if he wishes to work extra hours. He should be allowed to work according to his free will. But as uniformity could not be observed without some legislation, he (Mr. Fazulbhoy) considers that legislation is necessary in this case."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albions" is on the wrapper Sold by Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HATS OF THE HOUR.

Picturesqueness is the dominating influence in summer millinery.

So wonderfully picturesque, indeed, are the hats of the hour that it is exceedingly difficult to put their many charms into mere words. Exquisite colouring, graceful outline, and a certain chaste simplicity, best described, perhaps, as conspicuous simplicity, combine to make the hats of the day most delectable creations. The fashionable hat of the moment is like a glorified garden-party hat, a soft mass of fluffy laces and drooping feathers, or of old-world flowered ribbons and garlands of roses. Daily the hats grow more quaint and bewitching. "Eccentric" millinery is, however, at a discount, for all the new and pretty ideas developed in the season's hats must have artistic possibilities.

The "cabriolet" and the mushroom, two shapes peculiarly becoming to the English type of face, are the two prevailing millinery modes, and La Mole is largely ringing her changes on variations of these. The "cabriolet" in ruched silk is an eminently practical wearing hat, and in fine black gauze it becomes a really charming hat of the picturesque order. A "cabriolet" newly arrived from Paris was of this black gauze, with a mass of pale-blue satin ribbons on one side, the ends falling over the hair, and a cluster of Malmaison carnations at the other side. This combination of pink and blue, so ideally girlish and simple in itself, is particularly good on a black hat. In taffetas the "cabriolet" adapts itself for hard wear, and still remains smart. They look their best when worn with one of the fashionable taffetas coats. Flowers, by the way, should never accompany a silk hat; feathers or puffings of lace and net are quite all right, but not flowers, and this is the one and only form of hat that may not be trimmed with flowers. All other hats, with few exceptions, are veritable flower gardens, some charming confections in drawn gauze and muslin wreathed with flowers and grasses being among the novelties in readiness for summer days. Fashion is again smiling on the Leghorn, and these delightful wide-brimmed hats, with their gracefully-flopping brims, are approved by the great French authorities. The new Leghorn is treated in many different ways. The picture Leghorn shows sweeping plumes, and is more often than not finished with strings tied behind resting on the hair in a big bow. The garden-party Leghorn is very lovely and very English. The trimming is simple, a wreath of tiny pink roses and forget-me-nots. The "cloche" is of silk-spotted net, and a long veil of the same net draped round the brim hangs nearly to the waist behind, after the picturesque fashion revised by Miss Violet Vanbrugh at the Garrick. A knot of pale blue velvet and strings gives the finishing note. The full hat crown which is such a distinctive feature on the cloche and mushroom shapes, looks very attractive when covered entirely with frills of narrow lace, these frills forming circles round and round the crown. Another new idea is the large crown of fine silk gipure, embridered richly in silver threads and worn on a Tuscan "cloche," with black velvet ribbons hanging in a full bunch at one side right over the left ear. There is a certain cachet about a hat of this order, and the only other trimming required would be a single rose of exceptional beauty, set in its own glossy leaves. Lace embroidered in metallic threads is now so fashionable that it is horribly expensive, but such a crown as this could easily be made at home by clever fingers, and it would well repay the trouble. Almost all the best millinery models now show hanging ribbons of some kind. Streamers at the back or a couple of moderately long ends at one side. Besides these we have the ribbons arranged to imitate tassels. The latter are not universally becoming, but to a fresh young face and to a coquettish wearer they add charm, and certainly they are novel.

THE Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

THE cool and airy room of the Y. M. C. A. was well filled by a very appreciative audience, at the delightful little Concert given by the members of the Glee Club yesterday evening. The original intention of the formation of this Club was to provide its members with pleasant times in the practising together of Glees for the improvement of their voices, and to contribute musical items occasionally at the various Y. M. C. A. Social gatherings, etc.; but encouraged by the success of their previous efforts in providing the public with a musical treat, the members ventured to arrange for a second Concert, which proved quite as good, if not better than that given in April last.

The programme yesterday consisted of two parts, each containing three Glees: of these "Sing a Song of Sixpence" by Cornwall and "The Gipsy Chorus Preciosa" by Don Weber, were by far the best rendered by the Glee Club and reflected great credit on the Conductor, Mr. Clarke. Almost every one of the other items in the programme was encored, proving how much they were enjoyed. Mr. Thomas was in fine voice, and his rendering of his two songs—"Because" and "I'll Sing Three Songs of Araby" was simply perfect. Miss Vining, too, scored a distinct success in her beautiful rendering of Bishop's difficult melody "Bid Me Discourse"—her runs and trills being faultlessly taken, and in response to a determined encore, she sang with equal ease, Dr. Arne's "The Lass with the Delicate Air." Owing to a severe cold, both Mr. Widdop and Mr. Clarke were unable to sing, but Mr. Easton gave a delightful rendering of that pathetic song "Marguerite" and the Misses Thorley sang a beautiful duet very sympathetically. Mr. Rhenius had to abandon his Tenor Cornet Solo, as he was unable to tune his instrument to the Piano. The March "Tanhauser" by Wagner, played as a duet by Mr. and Miss Vining was well received by the audience, the execution of both instrumentalists being grand and brilliant. Miss Shepherd treated the audience to a very pathetic rendering of the Contralto Solo, Mascagni's "Cavellera Rusticana." She sings very simply

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE IN CHINA.

THE Chinese customs regarding courtship and marriage are so widely different from ours as to be extremely interesting from the Western point of view. The term "courtship," however, can hardly be applied very strictly to the Chinese practice which corresponds to what this word signifies in the Occident, for the contracting parties figure so little in the marriage arrangements as to be merely objects which are bartered for by others, who are chiefly concerned with their own personal interests in the matter.

Young people in China have, as a rule, no say whatever in the matter of selecting a lifemate; in fact, the choice is made by almost anyone but themselves, and the choice, once made, is final. This system compared with ours has some advantages and many disadvantages. It is certain that the young people in China do not "fall in and out of love" with the same frequency and unconcern which we see in the West. One material disadvantage, however, lies in the fact that as a rule they don't "fall in love" at all, which fact, of course, tends to lessen somewhat the romantic element in the marriage relation. The personality of the two young people whose marriage is projected is left almost entirely out of consideration, this being especially true in the cases where children are betrothed even before their birth, which practice is not at all rare, though the mutual promises under such circumstances generally allow for a contingency.

The friendship of the parents, the wealth or position of the families, and other such questions figure most largely in the marriage arrangements. Girls are very often bought by a boy's family and then brought up in the household where they are generally regarded and treated as slaves. The writer knows one young man very well whose wife was previously engaged to another Chinese and who states that when living in the other's household she was never once allowed to sit down at meal times, but was handed the scraps which the family left in their plates and which were all dumped together in an earthenware bowl. So cruelly are such girls treated in the house of their prospective husband that they are often spiritless and cringing, and go about with a wild, hunted look in their eyes. It would hardly seem that such a course of training is adapted to the development of intelligent, companionable and dignified wives capable of inspiring respect and love in the hearts of the husband and children.

The prices for a wife range very widely, from a few dollars up to many hundreds, depending upon the age, education, social position, property, and general attractiveness of the girls. Girl, for example, in many of the poor villages between here and Lo Yuan sell for about four dollars Mexican. This price, however, is for girls a year old. Older ones cost more in proportion.

It sometimes happens that a girl who finds herself betrothed to some fellow who is worthless, or worse than worthless, is able to buy herself free. Though this is very difficult to do, it often saves her from a life of horrible misery. I know of one case where a young lady is teaching school on the most meagre salary, but pays a little each month to redeem herself and has so far reduced the amount of debt from one hundred and fifty dollars to the twenty-four dollars, which she owes to-day. One reason why betrothals are so permanent is because they are put in writing and are in the nature of a contract which is strictly enforceable in law. In the face of such convincing evidence "breach of promise" charges are easily proved, and occur less often here, perhaps, than at home. Betrothed parties, as a rule, do not know what each other is like, in fact, do not see each other at all before the marriage ceremony. A rather pathetic case in point occurred here recently. One of the most talented and attractive young men was betrothed to a young lady who attend one of the school in Foochow. Never having seen her, and being desirous of knowing something of her general appearance he sought to discover her identity. To this end, therefore, he sent her a parasol of a certain pattern by which he thought he could recognize her as she passed on her way to church. It happened, however, that the young lady did not attend church on the following Sunday, and that another young lady carried her parasol or one of the same pattern on that particular day. The young man watched eagerly to see his betrothed pass by, and was overjoyed to see what a lovely young lady walked beneath the parasol of the pattern he had chosen. For a long time did he cherish the precious memory of the young lady in his heart, and often was he thrilled with delight at the prospect of winning so fair a bride. But, alas, it transpired that the young lady about whom so many tender thoughts had sprung up was not to be his, and that his betrothed was far inferior in intellect, character, and appearance. The shock of his fresh discovery was almost too painful to bear, and the young man's feelings to-day can be better imagined than described. But before him still is the fatal necessity of marrying and living with one who is not of his own choosing and with whom there can never be any lasting affection or happiness.

The influence of Western ideas had been very great upon the betrothal and marriage customs of China as upon nearly all of the practices characteristic of this great empire. Missionaries specially have done much toward abolishing the more objectionable features of the system in vogue. The betrothal of infants is discouraged, and the natives are advised to refrain from making out betrothal papers too many years before the marriage. A more humane treatment is also urged of the young girls who are bought when young and who live in the house of their prospective husband. Many of the more progressive young men of China to-day prefer to know what they are getting in the way of a wife, and manage to exercise some choice in the matter. They often see the young ladies at church or at some other place of religious meeting, and though there is little chance to talk with the young lady of their choice, they can at least signify their desire to marry her and have some responsible person arrange a meeting. This practice has become somewhat common among the Christian young men of Foochow who are becoming more and more favourable to this mode of selection. The young ladies, however, are much more conservative in this regard, and are for the most part, quite content to marry some man whom they have never seen, but has been selected by another.

Though much may be said in favour of either system of selecting wives and husbands, it appears to those who have observed carefully the results of both methods that the happiest marriages have been those which came about through the consent and choice of the contracting parties themselves. Though it is very common for a man to take a second wife it has been stated by one missionary of many years' experience in the education of Chinese girls that she has never known a man who chose his won wife to take a second one while the other yet lived. As the number of such cases referred to is very large it would seem that the new method of choosing wives tends to eliminate at least one objectable practice. While it is almost too early to judge finally of the relative merits of the old and new methods of choosing wives and husbands, if appears from the small evidence now at hand that the most satisfactory results come through the contracting parties exercising some choice themselves.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 14th May :—

Read, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 7th May, the following letter from the Deputy Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust, dated the 8th May:

"With reference to your letter, dated 2nd May, I am directed to say that the Trustees have, at their Meeting held on 7th May, elected Mr. P. G. Messent, M. Inst. C. E., to be a Member of the Board of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C. I. E., on leave."

Resolution.—To be recorded. Mr. P. G. Messent is appointed a member of the Land, Plans and Assignments Committees.

Considered the following Report of the Land Committee, No. 111, dated the 6th May :—

"Elevations for the buildings to be erected on the front plots on the Choupati Estate.—We have considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 15th January, three alternative elevations for the buildings to be erected on the front plots on the Choupati Estate, with alternative designs for the roofing, as submitted by Mr. C. F. Stevens, Architect, and beg to recommend that the elevations be adopted and that lessees be required to adhere generally to one or other of these, and be given the option of adopting either of the three alternative designs for the roofing."

Resolution.—The Report is adopted.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

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BY THE WAY.

J. K. HUYSMANS.

THE late J. K. Huysmans was a Naturalist who, in later life, became a Catholic mystic. In this capacity he went, some years ago, in the character of an "oblate" to reside in the Benedictine monastery at Ligugé. The expulsion of the religious orders brought this phase of his life to an end, for the author did not follow the monks to Belgium, where they settled. They kept, he said, too early hours for him. He did not feel capable of either work or prayer before 10 a.m. His next experience was as a boarder in a convent of women—the Benedictine Sisters of the Holy Sacrament; but there misunderstandings arose. The author's idea was that he should dine out when invited, and attend the first-nights at the theatres; but when he returned to his retreat after such excursions he found the door closed, and failed, either by knocking or by ringing, to obtain admission. Consequently he gave notice to leave, and went to live in the apartment in Paris in which he died.

"LES SOIREES DE MEDAN."

The death of M. Huysmans inevitably recalls the famous volume "Les Soirees de Medan," issued in 1880, and containing short stories, each of which had some relation to the war of 1870-1. These stories were not, as is sometimes said, arranged at Medan, Zola's country house near Paris. They were published in different countries, but, as Zola said in a prefatory note to "Soirees de Medan," the writers were animated with one idea and one philosophy, and therefore they were put into one volume. The writers all belonged to the Naturalist School. Zola led off with "L'Attaque du Moulin," since dramatised. He was followed by Guy de Maupassant with his celebrated "Boule de Suif." Then came Huysmans's "Sac au Dos," and three other striking stories from Henry Ceard, Paul Alexis, and Leon Hennique. Of these three that of Paul Alexis, "Apres la Bataille," is the most morbid, gruesome, and terrible. It can best be described in English as "Love in a hearse."

BRISTOL TOWN.

Bristol, which the Colonial Premiers have been visiting is "no mean city." It was captured by the Royalists, and subsequently surrendered to General Fairfax by Prince Rupert in the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century. It is the commercial capital of the "West Countree," the birthlace of Southey and Chatterton the boy-poet ("that sleepless soul who perished in his pride") and in its parish church hang the arms of Sir William Penn, the father of that intrepid "venturer" who founded Pennsylvania. To-day it is a bustling city with a population of 400,000 inhabitants and extensive docks at Avonmouth.

"THE PASSING OF THE PRESCRIPTION."

Dr. James Burnett, Lecturer on Practical Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Edinburgh, laments in an address which is printed in the *Medical Magazine* the passing of the prescription. He mentions that it has rarely been his good luck to meet with "a final man" who was able to write a prescription even in "good contracted Latin": "One gentleman, who by the way was a very clever student and knew his clinical work extremely well, was unable to write in Latin a prescription containing squills, because he did not know the correct expression for the latter. Another wrote as contractions for a mixture containing sod. bicarb., tr. rhei, &c., soda bicarb., tinct. rhub., &c. A third student, also in his final year, did not know how to write cod-liver oil emulsion in Latin; and only the other day I asked six men in succession what was the Latin for castor-oil without getting a single correct answer." To anyone interested in the progress of the medical profession, such a state of matters is, Dr. Burnett says, "apt to prove most disheartening."

VISITORS TO BORDIGHERA.

Mr. Vice-Consul Berry, in his annual report, states that although another large hotel has been opened at Bordighera there is not sufficient accommodation for visitors at the height of the season. On the other hand, the taxation of foreigners has tended to restrict the growth of the British colony. Mr. Berry has received complaints as to the new Custom House regulations affecting the temporary importation of motors and bicycles, which came into force on May 18, 1906. Free importation is allowed for three months only, after three months the annual tax is charged, and after six months the import duties also. There has been an immense improvement in the examination of travellers' luggage at the frontier station of Ventimiglia, where the Italian Custom House officials are said to be "most reasonable and courteous in the exercise of their duties."

N. S. P. C. C. STATISTICS.

The Rev. Benjamin Waugh, so long the leading spirit in connexion with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is the subject of an article in the May *Quiver*, by the Rev. H. Higgins. Some figures given show the Society's operations during the first year of its existence and the year preceding Mr. Waugh's retirement from office. During its first year, 1889-90, the Society dealt with 3,947 cases, employed 29 inspectors, had 52 centres of work, and a general income of £8,835; in 1903-4 it dealt with 37,940 cases, employed 198 inspectors, had 980 centres of work, and a general income of £63,101. Since Mr. Waugh's retirement the Society has made corresponding progress under the able and sympathetic management of Mr. Parr, Mr. Waugh's successor as director and secretary.

GETTING ROUND THE MARRIAGE LAW.

Somewhat singular circumstances surrounded a marriage the other afternoon, which took place on board a tug on the Firth of Forth, between a skipper and a lady, who were both of Norwegian nationality. It so happened that the bride-elect was waiting at Leith on Tuesday last for the bridegroom, who arrived with his vessel. On the arrival it was intended that the ceremony should be performed, but finding out that Scottish law forbade marriage if the contracting parties had not been resident twenty-one days in the country the couple hired a local tug, on which the marriage party was conveyed to the Firth of Forth, where a Norwegian minister duly wedded the couple.

AN AMAZING MILLIONAIRE.

There are few more remarkable men, even in America, than Mr. John W. Gates, commonly known from his daring speculations as "Bet-you-a-million Gates," whose intention to retire next month on his millions is the sensation of the moment across the Atlantic. Cradled only fifty-two years ago, Mr. Gates spent his early years on the modest paternal farm as a preliminary to his apprenticeship to the hardware business, in which he laid the foundations of his colossal fortune. But it is as a fearless speculator that he has won his chief fame. "He plays with stocks when he can, but failing stocks he plays poker, and failing poker he will welcome any other game of chance." Wonderful tales are told of his gambling luck, notably of game of poker played with Mr. Joseph Leiter at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, from which he rose a winner of £40,000.

AS RICH AS EVER.

According to Mr. Stead, Mr. Carnegie is now as rich as ever he was, if not richer: "He has achieved great success in the course of his long life, but he has never made a more dismal failure than in the attempt to disembarrass himself of his millions. It seems almost incredible that since he sold out his interest in the iron and steel works for sixty millions sterling, although he has been giving away money by the shovelful in the Old World and the New, he has utterly failed to make the smallest indent upon the capital sum with which he started. At one time he did, indeed, succeed in making a little hole in the mass of his wealth. Two of his later gifts, £2,000,000 each, did entail a drain upon his capital, but as if to mock his ambitions and foil his efforts, the value of the debenture stock in which his money is invested rose 10 per cent., so that, instead of being four million pounds poorer than he was when he started, he found himself at the beginning of this year two million pounds richer than when he began his distribution.

MEN WHO DECLINE HONOURS.

In declining the Privy Councillorship Mr. Deakin is following in the footsteps of at least two men who, like himself, are closely indentified with Australia. Sir Samuel Way, Chief Justice of South Australia, refused knighthood several times before he accepted the honour of a baronetcy eight years ago; and it is said that Mr. Henniker Heaton has already four times declined to blossom into "Sir John," although on the last occasion his name actually appeared as a K. C. M. G in Mr. Balfour's list of resignation honours. Lord James of Hereford and the late Sir William Harcourt and Sir Robert Wright fought hard against the inevitable knighthood attached to their legal offices; and Mr. Justice Deman as an Honourable was successful in his resistance, dying without the accolade. Although Carlyle accepted the Prussian Order of Merit, he preferred, so he said, a quarter of a pound of tobacco to a proffered baronetcy; the late Mr. Watts, R.A., was of the same mind; while Sir James Porter Corry was made a baronet during his absence and against his known wishes.

"LE PIEDESTAL."

(An allegorical picture by William Zaporra exhibited at *the Paris* Salon, 1907.)

The conqueror reared a monument
Buttressed I with dead men's bones;
"My glory," quoth the conqueror,
"Shall top all earthly thrones."

The dawdler Time lolled forward,
First watched him with a smile,
Then grimly plucked the conqueror
To top the ghostly pile.

EDWIN WARE.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A snuff-box made from Shakspere's mulberry tree was sold in London for five guineas this week. There is usually some doubt about the authentic nature of these relics of our great dramatist which are not uncommon in the auction-room. The mulberry tree from which they are understood to be made was undoubtedly planted by Shakspere; or at least by his gardener under his directions in the garden at New Place, the house at Stratford which he purchased with the proceeds of his literary work. One of the later owners of New Place—the Rev. Francis Gastrell that clerical Vandal who pulled it down in order to avoid paying poor-rates on it—grew so tired of showing this mulberry tree to the tourists who came to worship at Shakspere's shrine that he ultimately cut it down, in 1756, in order to be rid of this trouble. The wood was acquired by a local shopkeeper, who manufactured it into tobacco-stoppers boxes, busts of the poet, and similar relics. One large piece was utilised to make the casket in which the freedom of Stratford-on-Avon was presented to David Garrick in 1769. Another was made into a cup which the Mayor and Corporation gave to the great actor as a small recompense for his services to Shakspere's memory. Garrick drank Shakspere's health out of this cup at the celebrated jubilee and sang a song of his own composition which began thus:—

Behold this fair goblet, 'twas carved from the tree
Which, O my sweet Shakspere, was planted by thee;
As a relic I kiss it, and bow at the shrine;
What comes from thy hand must be ever divine!

All shall yield to the mulberry tree;
Bend to thee
Blest mulberry;
Matchless was he
Who planted thee:

And thou, like him, immortal shall be.

Sceptics hint that the mulberry acquired a kind of immortality which was not in Garrick's mind. So great was the demand for such relics that the mulberry seems to have obtained the miraculous powers of self-propagation which were conferred upon the wood of the True Cross in Catholic countries. It has been estimated that sufficient fragments of the True Cross are in existence to build a first rate man-of-war, and Ireland, in his account of his Stratford pilgrimage in 1790 or thereabouts, feared that "a dozen full-grown mulberry trees would scarcely suffice to produce the innumerable mementoes already extant."

AMATEUR PRESS CENSORS.

The absurelities into which amateur censor-ship of the press nearly always lands itself are well illustrated by the present troubles of the London Education Committee, which is revising the lists of books in the school libraries under its control, and has discovered that Mrs. Gaskell's strong and beautiful story of "Mary Barton" is an undesirable work. At least the responsible sub-committee suggests that it should be removed from the school libraries in which it has found a place; meanwhile the novels of Mrs. Henry Wood are left without interference. Comment is needless. A still more amusing proposal has been made by a local body of school managers, who have requested the clerk to obtain for them an edition of "Westward Ho!" in which Salvation Yeo's famous eulogy on tobacco is omitted. Now it is quite reasonable that certain classics should be moderately Bowdlerised to fit them for use in schools; the treatment of Shakspere's plays in such editions as those of the Clarendon Press is a case in point. But it is really too much to ask the publishers to hack about acknowledged classics in order to suit the momentary fads of any particular body of censors. One can hardly fail to be reminded of the protest which Dickens made against Cruik-shank's proposal to improve "Robinson Crusoe" by omitting all the references to alcoholic liquors, "Imagine," wrote Dickens, "a total abstinence edition of 'Robinson Crusoe' with the rum left out. Imagine a peace edition with the gunpowder left out and the rum left in. Imagine a vegetarian edition with the goat's flesh left out. Imagine a Kentucky edition to introduce a flogging of that 'tarnai old nigger' Friday twice a week."

CRUIKSHANK FAIRY TALES.

Cruikshank had already carried out his fantastic idea to some extent by rewriting the old fairy tales, and Dickens announced his intention "to protest most strongly against alteration, for any purpose, of the beautiful little stories which are so tenderly and humanly useful to us in these times, when the world is too much with us early and late; and then to rewrite 'Cinderella' according to total abstinence, Peace Society and Bloomer principles, and expressly for their propagation." Of course it will be urged that Dickens himself is nowadays in need of expurgation, that the somewhat riotous delight in the flesh-pots and wine-bowl which appears in "Pickwick" is calculated to pervert the mind of youthful readers; we seem to have heard that this very objection has been taken to the great Cockney epic in one of our colonies. The actual kind of harm which these details may do to a child is illustrated by a story told in Sir George Trevelyan's delightful Life of his great uncle. "Mrs. Hannah More was fond of relating how she called at Mr. Macaulay's and was met by a fair, pretty, slight child, with abundance of light hair, about four years of age, who came to the front door to receive her and tell her that his parents were out, but if that she would be good enough to come in he would bring her a glass of old spirits, a proposition with greatly startled the good lady, who had never aspired above cowslip wine. When questioned as to what he knew about old spirits, he could only say that Robinson Crusoe often had some." It is hardly worth while laboriously to delete every reference to drink in a classic in order to obviate catastrophes of this kind, or to think that a child will be the less likely to fall a slave to the cigarette habit because it is prevented from reading Salvation Yeo's characteristic praise of the Indians' tobacco as "a lone man's companion, a bachelor's friend, a hungry man's food, a sad man's cordial, a wakeful man's sleep, and a chilly man's fire."

A NOTABLE LIBRARY SALE.

Among the books that were to be sold from Mr. Bromley-Davenport's library, the strongest literary interest seems to attach to the volumes of his own writings which Rousseau presented to Richard Davenport. It was this Mr. Davenport who, at Hume's request, gave Rousseau an asylum at Wootton, in the Peak district of Derbyshire, when real or imaginary fears of persecution had closed practically the whole of the Continent to the philosopher in 1765. Rousseau was perhaps not the greatest of the refugees to whom this country has at various times given a place of shelter and safety, but he was assuredly the most unhappy. Mr. Morley has argued plausibly enough that Davenport's apparent kindness was really illjudged, because the peace and seclusion of Wootton enabled Rousseau's sick fancy to elaborate those theories of conspiracy and persecution which embittered the remaining years of his life, to such an extent that we can hardly regard him as sane while he was under their influence. There are few more depressing stories in literary history than that of Rousseau's quarrel with Hume, who, when he selected, though of all living men the most unlikely, as the contriver and agent of a base conspiracy to damn him in the eyes of posterity. The charges which Rousseau brought against Hume are believed by no thinking man a good specimen of them is that which asserts that Hume had deliberately published a pair of engravings, in one of which Hume was made as beautiful as a cherub, while in the pendant to it Rousseau was represented as ugly as a bear. The truth is that the philosopher of "Emile" was sick of self-love, and could not bear to receive kindness from any one, especially from an intellectual equal, without setting forth to detect such unworthy motives for it that he felt pleasantly relieved from any sense of obligation. Still, the sojourn at Wootton did better for the world than for Rousseau; it gave us the first part of the "Confessions," that matchless piece of autobiographical analysis, which, if not one of the great books of the world, is certainly one of the most characteristic, and could be less easily spared than many that are more wholesome reading.

MANCHESTER AND BOMBAY.

The Bishop of Salford contributes to the Spiegel memorial volume, just issued at Bombay, a note on the probable date of Zoroaster, or Zarathushtra, as the name is more correctly written. The late Dr. E.W. West who is supported by Professor Williams Jackson in his contention, fixes upon B. C. 660—583 as the date, for the career of the Persian prophet. Other scholars claim a much higher antiquity. Bishop Casartelli while refraining from fighting the battle of the dates over again, points out that West calculation, if accepted, links the name of Zaroaster with those of Pythagoras, Solon, Thales, Lao-Tse Confucius and Budha as part of a great era. From about the middle of the sixth to the latter part of the fourth century before the Christian era "a wonderful movement of religious and philosophical speculation of the highest kind was going on over a great part of the culture lands of the then known world, in Iran, in China, in Greece, in India. The lives of these seven great thinkers overlap, and from the middle point of each life Dr. Casartelli deduces a kind of curve covering, a space of not more than about 107 years. It is, he observes, remarkable what an outburst of spiritual and intellectual energy during a surprisingly short space of time but over a wide area is represented by this curve." A publication heralded by the Lord Mayor of London should have some solid merits, and those who buy Crutches to Help Cripple Children published on June 5 by Messrs. Bemrose will at least have the satisfaction of helping the Lord Mayor's Cripples Fund. Sir Douglas Straight and Sir James Linton are the editors of what should be an entertaining miscellany.

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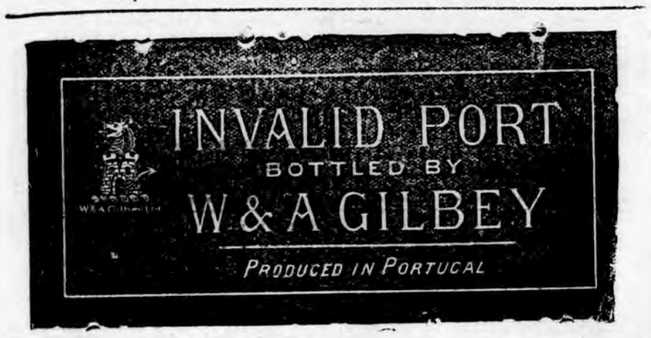

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